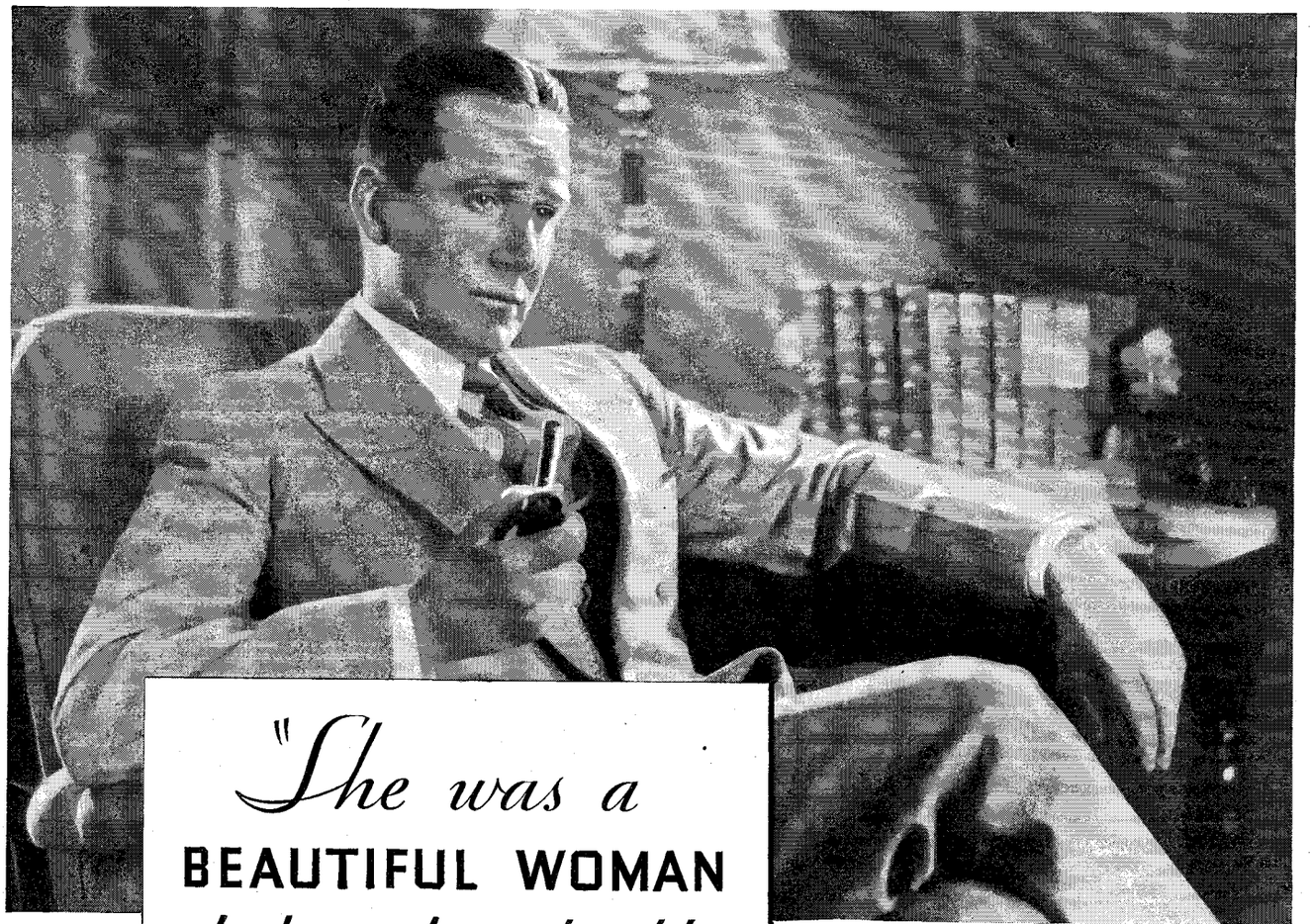

# "She was a BEAUTIFUL WOMAN before her teeth ... went bad"

EVEN in our absence, even after we have left the room, our friends brood mournfully over the glories that have passed. "She was—she *was*—a beautiful woman . . . "

The mouth is the most eloquent of human features, the seat of character. Any defect of mouth or teeth is sharply conspicuous. Actors who wish to look ugly or repulsive on the stage almost always blacken out one or more teeth. And when *Nature* really plays this trick upon either man or woman, Nature can be cruel indeed.

*Do you know what causes lost teeth?*

Lost teeth are a source of mental anguish. Even after they are skillfully replaced, the experience leaves a scar on the memory. How you dreaded the verdict, "Two in the front must come out." How you avoided acquaintances! How you lost time from business! How the whole thing clouded your life for weeks!

Of course some teeth are lost through accident, but *more than one-half the total losses of adult teeth are due to the condition known as pyorrhea*. This disease is a great source of trouble for the dentist. Its treatment is long-drawn-out and usually painful. When it is a question of pyorrhea the modern dentist votes for *prevention* every time. And this means giving your dentist a chance to prevent by visiting him at least twice a year.

*Cleanliness is only superficial*

Your dentist will tell you that pyorrhea works *under the surface*. Its approach is silent. It may take years—five years, ten years—before it breaks out. That is why mere cleanliness, even *thorough* cleanliness, is not enough. One of the best-known names in all pyorrhea history is that of Dr. R. J. Forhan, who spent 26 years in the study and treatment of pyorrhea. Thousands of practicing dentists, throughout the nation and abroad, are today using his special pyorrhea treatment, provided only for the use of the dental profession. For home use by the family, Dr. Forhan also perfected the toothpaste which bears his name. The active Forhan principle gives you an extra value, an added safeguard beyond a mere cleansing operation. Use it night and morning, on both teeth *and* gums, according to directions.

*Do not wait for bleeding gums*

Don't give pyorrhea a foothold. Remember that 4 out of 5 over the age of forty are claimed as its victims. So we repeat again: see your dentist and use Forhan's in between visits. Remember also, that Forhan's, judged simply *as a toothpaste* is the finest money can buy—pleasant, agreeable, long-lasting. Begin the use of Forhan's today. It's the double-duty toothpaste for teeth *and* gums. Look for the big, brown tube. Forhan Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Forhan's, Ltd., Ste. Therese, P. Q.

SERIOUS THOUGHT ABOUT TEETH LEADS TO THE USE OF FORHAN'S

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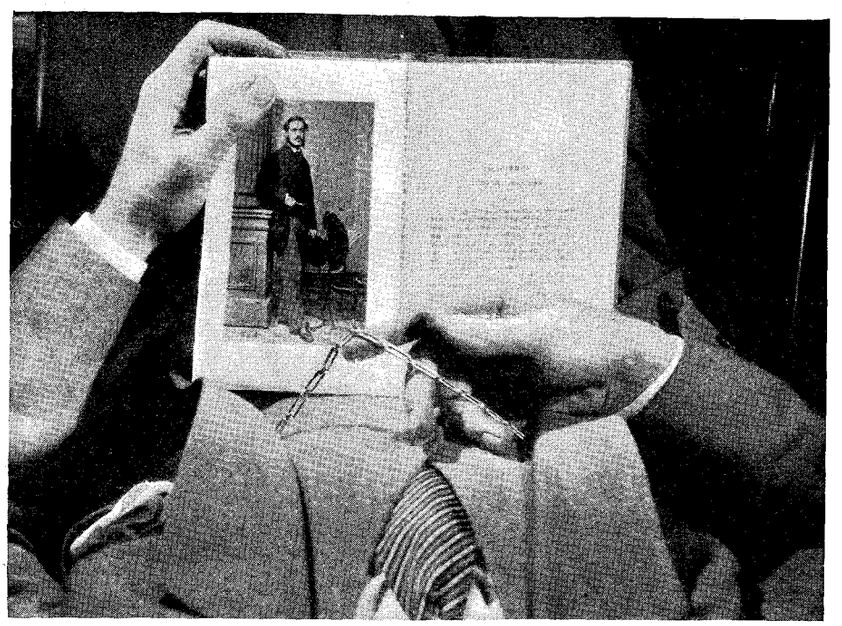
# DAME FASHION *can't lead American men around by the nose!*



## "THE BIG CHAIN IS BACK!"

When able-bodied, level-headed *males* adopt a style these days, *there's a reason!*

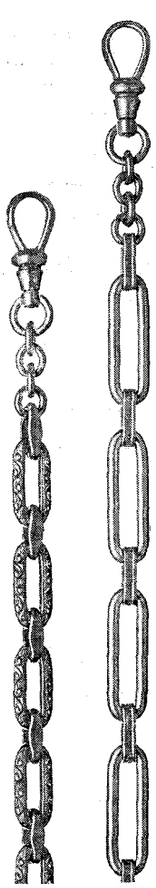
Why do you suppose more and more of our best dressed men are turning to substantial, man-size watch chains—the kind their dads and granddads wore when they were "young men about town"? Why is it that the *leaders*—the up-and-coming fellows who set the pace in social and business circles, and in our great universities are giving any chain that might be called *dainty* or *delicate* the "go-by"?

They'll tell you, if you ask them, that it's because "the big chain" is smarter and more sensible. And why? Because "the big chain" looks as if it were made for *men!* It's strong, sturdy, masculine. It has character and bulk enough to "set off" a man's clothes to better advantage. It will make you look and feel better dressed.

The smart new designs in "the big chain" are put out by Simmons. And, incidentally, this famous old house was making fine watch chains back in the days when the "old timer" in the photograph above was shopping for his.

The better jewelers in all cities handle Simmons Chains. Why not have a look at some of these smart, new, big-calibre chains *for yourself!*

R. F. Simmons Co. *Jewelers for over 60 years* Attleboro, Mass.



29610 28829

28829—18 Kt. White Gold Filled $9.

29610—18 Kt. Green Gold Filled $10.50

*"The swivel says it's a Simmons"*

SIMMONS *chains*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THE LITERARY DIGEST *for* MARCH 12, 1932

VOLUME 112 NUMBER 11

*Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York*



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# The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1932


## TOPICS OF THE DAY

## Over the 2,000,000 Top Goes the 20,000,000 Poll

THIRTY-NINE STATES MARCH down the first column of the mighty referendum's fourth report.

Or, to be fussy, thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia.

The greatest straw vote in history is getting into its stride.

And don't forget that the accuracy of this great poll has received startling confirmation from the results of a check-up poll conducted by a dry Kansas newspaper, the Wichita *Beacon*.

Never has a DIGEST poll been more bitterly and ingeniously assailed than this one, never has a DIGEST poll been more strikingly vindicated.

The correspondence of percentages is almost miraculous.

We are indebted to the Wichita *Beacon* itself for a telegraphed account of its test of THE DIGEST'S accuracy. While loyally dry, *The Beacon* has the frankness that goes with good journalism. It wires:

"LITERARY DIGEST, New York:

"Wichita *Beacon* Prohibition poll conducted simultaneously but not in connection with that of LITERARY DIGEST, gave, complete, 9,680 for repeal of Eighteenth Amendment and 7,239 for continued enforcement.

"Propositions submitted in *Beacon* poll identical with those of DIGEST.

"*Beacon* editorially takes position Kansas remains fundamentally dry despite substantial majority given repeal."

Now compare *The Beacon's* poll results with those obtained from Wichita by THE DIGEST. At this writing we have tabulated 2,848 Wichita ballots. A small number so far, compared with *The Beacon's* total, but wait till the proportions emerge.

First, we compare the votes, thus:

For continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment: Wichita *Beacon*, 7,239; LITERARY DIGEST, 1,199. For repeal, Wichita *Beacon*, 9,680; LITERARY DIGEST, 1,649.

Now observe the percentages.

*The Beacon's* work out at 42.79 for continuance, 57.21 for repeal.

THE DIGEST'S work out at 42.1 for continuance, 57.9 for repeal.

Figure it out for yourselves, gentle readers, both dry and wet, and have renewed confidence in the "uncanny" accuracy as well as the incorruptible fairness of a LITERARY DIGEST poll.

Remember that this test was made in Kansas!

In justice to the enterprising Wichita paper, we add its profession of dry faith, which is included in its telegram to THE DIGEST. Thus:

"*The Beacon* believes peak of the anti-Prohibition wave has been reached in the Southwest, and that with economic conditions readjusted, public sentiment will show reversal of that apparently existing at present in regard to the question of again legalizing liquor in United States."

### Fourth Report of the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll

| State | *Favor Continuance of Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment* | *Favor Repeal of Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 2,119 | 2,812 | 4,931 |
| ARKANSAS | 4,888 | 5,155 | 10,043 |
| CALIFORNIA | 8,573 | 29,559 | 38,132 |
| COLORADO | 930 | 1,619 | 2,549 |
| CONNECTICUT | 6,306 | 32,449 | 38,755 |
| DELAWARE | 1,270 | 3,452 | 4,722 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 1,027 | 3,841 | 4,868 |
| FLORIDA | 1,743 | 5,056 | 6,799 |
| GEORGIA | 5,051 | 10,287 | 15,338 |
| ILLINOIS | 29,974 | 128,748 | 158,722 |
| INDIANA | 29,804 | 64,244 | 94,048 |
| IOWA | 14,598 | 24,373 | 38,971 |
| KANSAS | 17,596 | 15,864 | 33,460 |
| KENTUCKY | 6,640 | 15,630 | 22,270 |
| MAINE | 3,718 | 7,373 | 11,091 |
| MARYLAND | 7,519 | 27,659 | 35,178 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 25,902 | 91,600 | 117,502 |
| MICHIGAN | 16,629 | 57,037 | 73,666 |
| MINNESOTA | 4,598 | 14,555 | 19,153 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 2,626 | 4,322 | 6,948 |
| MISSOURI | 2,790 | 10,217 | 13,007 |
| NEBRASKA | 5,497 | 9,336 | 14,833 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 3,409 | 6,818 | 10,227 |
| NEW JERSEY | 22,487 | 131,181 | 153,668 |
| NEW YORK | 57,020 | 348,227 | 405,247 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 12,480 | 14,936 | 27,416 |
| OHIO | 51,036 | 131,643 | 182,679 |
| OKLAHOMA | 10,157 | 12,214 | 22,371 |
| OREGON | 1,722 | 4,266 | 5,988 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 80,401 | 255,757 | 336,158 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 1,762 | 9,181 | 10,943 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 2,416 | 4,606 | 7,022 |
| TENNESSEE | 10,070 | 11,211 | 21,281 |
| TEXAS | 7,482 | 11,310 | 18,792 |
| VERMONT | 2,451 | 5,596 | 8,047 |
| VIRGINIA | 10,796 | 21,456 | 32,252 |
| WASHINGTON | 2,760 | 5,344 | 8,104 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 7,613 | 14,094 | 21,707 |
| WISCONSIN | 4,475 | 21,748 | 26,223 |
| | 488,335 | 1,574,776 | 2,063,111 |

Now we return to the tabulation on this page—a sounding-board for a chorus of 2,063,111 American men and women.

Imagine that many actual voices springing from all over an area of three million square miles.

Imagine those scattered voices caught by some celestial sounding-board with the magic to concentrate them and throw them back to earth as a veritable people's chorus.

Imagine the thunder of their responses to the questions on THE DIGEST'S ballot.

A vast "public meeting" from Atlantic to Pacific. Speeches made, resolutions proposed and seconded. We're all set.

The celestial Chairman rises. Perhaps it's Uncle Sam. He raps for order. A hush falls over the meeting.

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All those in favor of the continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment will say "Aye!"

A thunder of "Ayes" from South and West. Yes, and from East and North. It roars across prairies, mountains, lakes,

Some Men May Wish It Were a Secret Ballot
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

and great rivers. An earnest, passionate chorus, it pours from villages, farms, and frontier shacks, from schools and universities, and also from city streets, from centers of business and industry, and from homes of factory workers and their wives.

From every place, in short, where Americans of opposite opinions live together in neighborly peace, trying not to think hard thoughts of the other fellow, even if he does seem to have a dome of solid ivory.

Fine thunder! A swell chorus, that, for Prohibition. And now the Chairman raps again.

All who are opposed to the continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment—meaning, of course, all who want it repealed—will say "No!"

A thunder of "Noes" from East and North. Yes, and from West and South. An earnest, passionate chorus, it roars from factories and farms, from city streets and frontier shacks.

In fact, dear reader, this thunder of "No!" comes from the very same places (in somewhat different proportions) as that earlier thunder of "Aye."

And it's just as loud and long. Many vow that it's longer and louder, and the celestial Chairman would need his most celestial insight and patience to determine which side has carried the day, without letting the meeting break up in a shindy.

All of which difficulties are avoided by The Literary Digest's method of conducting a public meeting.

That puzzling thunder of "Aye" and "No" is caught by the magical sounding-board on the preceding page and transmuted into two columns of figures, each representing one of those two vast choruses of men's and women's voices.

And the voices are counted.

The first thunder was made of 488,335 voices. The second thunder was made of 1,574,776 voices.

A little calculation will show that since last week the drys have made another gain of more than one per cent.

Fifteen of the thirty-nine names in the first column of the fourth report are appearing for the first time in this largest and most important of Prohibition polls.

Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin—these are this week's débutantes.

Is your home State among them? Here you can see at a glance how dry she is. Or how wet she is.

For all are wet, so far, except Kansas, which remains in this fourth report, as in the third one, a solitary Horatius at the bridge.

But millions of ballots have yet to come in, and ten more States have to make their appearance in the round-up.

According to the Kansas City *Journal-Post:*

"The Literary Digest Prohibition poll bids fair to be an eye-opener to those drys who have refused to recognize the steady growth of anti-Prohibition sentiment.

"The professional drys have not been fooled. That's why they have opposed every move for a referendum that would reveal the true feeling of the country.

"But now that a referendum has been undertaken by The Digest they will have to abide by the results, because Digest polls have established their right to be recognized as showing the true attitude of the nation."

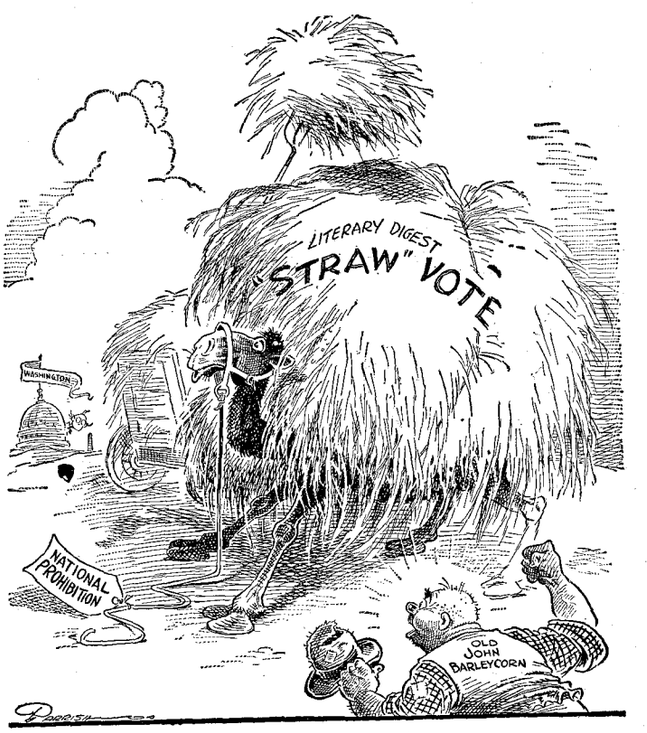
Contemplating this huge unofficial referendum in the light of the known accuracy of previous Digest polls, the Hartford *Courant* draws these conclusions:

"Public opinion is not what the newspapers think, what the clergymen, the doctors, and the lawyers think, what any one group or class thinks, but it is the sum total of what all the various elements comprising our population think.

"There may be unmistakable indications of where public opinion stands on any given question, but not until that opinion has had a full and free opportunity to express itself can anybody assume to speak for it.

"But short of a direct referendum taken at the ballot box itself, these Literary Digest polls reveal with astounding accuracy the prevailing state of the public mind.

"The final outcome of the present convass will not, of course, dispose of the Prohibition question. But it will be a challenge to wets and drys alike to find a solution more satisfactory from both the viewpoint of government and of temperance than the present experiment affords."




Another Test for the Camel's Back
—Parrish in the Nashville "Tennessean."

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# The Challenge of the Lindbergh Kidnaping

"A SPARK TO IGNITE the long-pent indignation of a suffering and stricken people."

The kidnaping of twenty-months-old Charles Augustus Lindbergh from his nursery, on the evening of March 1, by means of a jerry-built ladder, should serve, in the opinion of the Washington *Evening Star*, "as a jolt to awaken us from temporizing lethargy."

Two thousand kidnapings listed in two years—this is the astonishing record to which the stealing of the Lindbergh baby comes as the climax. As reported in the New York *Times:*

"Authorities pointed out that there had been a big wave of kidnaping during the past two years, when more than 2,000 persons were abducted for ransom in the country. During these two years kidnaping syndicates have arisen and have extorted millions of dollars from their victims or their relatives and friends by means of torture or terrorization."

Editorial opinion from coast to coast is swift to recognize in this "incredible" crime a symbol and a challenge. Stunned by the outrage, the press cries for more effective weapons to meet this defiant challenge to organized society. As *The Evening Star* expresses this conviction:

"The Lindbergh home has come to represent, not only in America but throughout the civilized world, the beauty and the sanctity of romance and youth.

"Somehow it seemed unspoiled and untouched by mundane evil and ugliness, and remained apart as a sort of common ideal.

"The ravishment of that home by crime becomes a challenge, a personal affront to every decent man and woman, and a disgrace to the nation in which such a thing should occur.

"The act itself may serve as a spark to ignite the long-pent indignation of a suffering and stricken people.

"It may bring definite rebellion against the ruthless rule of crime that seems so secure in its insolent defiance of puny and futile protest. It may serve as a jolt to awaken us from temporizing lethargy."

"A challenge to the whole order of the nation," agrees the New York *Herald Tribune.* Dismayed by this "most sordid crime on the calendar," it is convinced that "the truth must be conceded and faced, that the army of desperate criminals which has been recruited in the last decade is winning its battle against society."

Kidnaping is the outgrowth of organized racketeering, insists this daily. The Lindbergh abduction must lead to a nation-wide war against crime, concludes the metropolitan paper:

"Not in haste or heat, but with a steady will, the nation should resolve that the armies of lawlessness must be fought down and beaten. The causes must be studied and, so far as possible, removed. Then the whole country should gird itself for a fight that can scarcely be brief or easy."

EVEN in sharing the dark anguish of the bereaved parents, the American press has not lost sight of the broader significance of the case. It turns a piercing search-light upon a menace that is said to be spreading by leaps and bounds. In the words of the Baltimore *Sun:*

"There can be no question that this case will galvanize all opinion into bringing about some kind of official action striking hard and straight at the unspeakably cruel crime of kidnaping.

"In the last few years it has become more and more of a menace, but in the great majority of cases the victims have been persons who have had at least some suspected connection with rackets or other illegal activities. The Lindbergh case brings recognition that the intolerable crime is spreading."

The Philadelphia *Record* declares this kidnaping so startling "that it overwhelms the mind, bankrupts the capacity for belief . . . easier to doubt than accept." Yet the bitter facts drive the outspoken *Record* to this conclusion:

"Organized crime reaches the stage where all are equally in danger.

"Since there are no private safeguards, as has been so shockingly, dramatically shown, all must be made equally safe.

"That is the business and the duty of our Government. In the spirit in which homes are defended; in the spirit in which men die for little children; from this day on the war against organized crime must be carried on as if an invader threatened our entire people with horrible engines of destruction."

A BLUNT teletype message gave the shocking news to the world at 10:46 P. M.

"Colonel Lindbergh's baby kidnaped from Lindbergh home in Hopewell, New Jersey, some time between 7:30 P. M. and 10 P. M. this date. Baby is nineteen months old, and a boy. Is drest in a sleeping-suit. Request that all cars be investigated by police patrols. Authority State Police, Trenton, New Jersey, 10:46 P. M."

Wide World photograph

Two Weeks Before He Was Stolen

Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., in the last picture taken before his disappearance from his home in New Jersey.

THIS message mobilized all the forces of police, press, and radio to begin the search. The news flashed around the world, and brought immediate and heartfelt expressions of sympathy from distant climes.

One section of the British press concludes that "gangdom is now virtually in control in the United States. The London *Daily News* remarks editorially that it is "the ruthlessness rather than the audacity of this outrage which provokes wonder—the callous indifference to human feeling that unbridled money lust can produce."

"The old world, which is used to shocks and sensations, will sit up and gasp at the latest news from America," writes *The Daily Mirror,* as quoted in the New York *Times.* "For the first time in modern history we are confronted with an organization directed by men of personality, courage and genius, who are above the law. What is behind these crimes and how is it that nobody, from the highest to the lowest apparently, is safe in the United States?"

The Lindbergh outrage also rivets the nation's attention upon the inadequacy of State and Federal laws dealing with the growing menace of kidnaping. Civic organizations are asked to support two bills which aim to make this crime a Federal offense punishable by death.

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# "Cactus Jack" Garner's Boom

IF "CACTUS JACK" GARNER decides to flip his hat into the Presidential ring, it won't be a derby.

He doesn't own one.

Thirty-four years ago he did have a derby, but that was the last. He looked "too awful" in it.

*It will be an old slouch hat that sails into the ring if the* Speaker of the House decides to fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

So far, we read, he has refused to lift a finger in his own behalf. But the sudden boom for him has avalanched to such great proportions in the last few weeks that to-day he is recognized as one of the strongest contenders for the party crown.

International

"I Am Not Particularly Interested"

That's how Speaker Garner regards the possible effect on his political future of his refusal to discuss other issues until his big legislative job is finished.

A strange blending of diverse elements of the party are rallying behind him—the wet William Randolph Hearst and the dry William Gibbs McAdoo.

Five thousand Texas Democrats acclaim him at a rally in San Antonio.

Garner enthusiasts in Georgia and Nebraska prepare to enter his name in the primaries despite a request from the Speaker's friends not to do so since he is "not a candidate."

As for the Speaker himself, he is sticking to his job in Washington.

TAXED as to his Prohibition stand, he replies that "he has no intention of making any statement regarding questions which Congress does not have up for immediate consideration," writes Fraser Edwards of Universal Service, "but is devoting himself to preserving harmony within the ranks of the Democrats" to put through legislation for economic rehabilitation. Quoting Mr. Garner direct:

"I am not particularly interested as to how my determination in this respect will affect my political future."

Scanning the record for a clue to the Speaker's views on Prohibition, the correspondents tell us that he voted against the Eighteenth Amendment, but for the Volstead Law. He did not vote on whether or not it should be passed over Wilson's veto. He has supported every enforcement measure brought up in the House since 1920, we read.

Altho a member of the House for thirty years, John Nance Garner, now sixty-three, was virtually unknown to the country, and even to his own State, we read, until he became Speaker, three months ago. Now, as a possible next President, he is a center of interest for the nation.

A stocky, white-haired man, his most conspicuous characteristics are his heavy white eyebrows and pink face. He has a short, hawklike nose, wide cheek-bones, and bright blue eyes. Decisive in manner, he is not blunt or aggressive, but a friendly appearing person, we are told. He eats in a coffee-shop of a Washington hotel, and frequently sits there after dinner, telling stories, with other Congressmen. He dresses quietly and "his clothes look a little out of date." Until the opening of the Washington Bicentennial celebration, the Associated Press tells us, he hadn't worn formal morning attire in many years.

THE story of "Cactus Jack's" derby is related by George Rothwell Brown in one of a series of biographical articles, copyrighted by Universal Service, and published in the Hearst press, which is booming Garner for the nomination. When Garner was elected to the Texas Legislature, in 1898, writes Mr. Brown—

"He wore a long-tail black jim-swinger coat, a flowing tie, and a derby hat, which settled well down on his head, almost to the ears.

"From beneath the brim a strong nose was thrust out, sunburned to a brick-red color by the burning glare of the plains, and generally in a state of peel from the effects of sun and wind.

"Mrs. Garner, noting the unbecoming effect of the derby, one day, quietly went out and bought him a soft slouch hat.

"'Here, John,' she said, 'is a new hat. You'll look better in it than that other one.'

"Without a word he switched hats, and has stuck to the soft-felt variety ever since. Friends are always giving him new hats. But for this he would probably wear his old ones indefinitely.

"He loves them, and hates to part with them. Few men in Congress have ever been more indifferent to clothes."

"It seems odd that John N. Garner should have been in the House for thirty years and yet should have been little known to the country generally until he became Speaker a couple of months ago," writes Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent. "But it is easy enough to understand when you know the man." And then Mr. Gilbert, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, tells us why:

"The last thing that he ever thinks about is advertising himself. There is nothing of the actor about him.

"His district was always sure, so he never needed to attract attention to himself to hold his place in Congress. His own State, Texas, barely knew his name as that of a member of its delegation in the House and had little idea of his quality as a man until he became Speaker.

"Garner never accepts dinner invitations except to the few dinners that it is necessary for him to attend.

"He rises early so as to be at his office at 7:30 in the morning. He works hard all day, eats a very light dinner about 6 o'clock in the evening, and goes to bed early. He has followed this routine for years to keep up his strength for his work in the House."

THE Speaker, we read further, never says anything for effect:

"The only thing he considers in determining a course of action is whether it is right, and by right he means whether as a Democrat it seems to him to be in the public interest. His mind is so constantly on his work in the House and so little clouded by the question of his own reelection or by public reactions to what he does, that he makes it up with extraordinary swiftness and sureness.

"It is not conscience but front pages and direct primaries and elections that makes cowards in Washington. And it is because he is so different from practically everybody else in Washington that he is making an unusual impression on the country."

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# Seabury's Political Bomb

THAT PINK-FACED FIGHTER, SAMUEL SEABURY, again strips pieces of hide off the Tammany Tiger.

And this time Tammany immediately puts Mr. Seabury on the Presidential list.

Backing away as fast as he can, Seabury repudiates the "honor"—his "boom," he promptly declares, is the work of enemies.

This paradoxical situation is the outgrowth of the slashing attack made by the New York investigator in his Cincinnati speech, when he branded Tammany as a menace to the nation.

Tammany asserts that the speech means that he is seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination as a dark horse candidate. Mr. Seabury retorts that his foes are trying to discredit his half-completed investigation by attributing political motives.

Into an already boiling political pot, the Seabury speech plumps with a loud splash. And it stirs up all kinds of bubbles.

For one thing, it is interpreted as a denunciation of the man who appointed Mr. Seabury—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt—because of the Governor's friendly attitude toward Tammany Hall. Hence the political sharpshooters are busy trying to figure out what effect it may have upon Roosevelt's race for the Democratic nomination.

Elsewhere than in Tammany, too, the speech is viewed as a dark-horse bid for the party honor. Political-minded Washington so takes it, we read, while friends of the New York Governor are said to see it as another "stop-Roosevelt" move.

Some papers hostile to Tammany show alarm lest Mr. Seabury's work should be discredited, and beg him to keep out of the political arena and stick to his job. And this he promises.

Other papers emphasize the value of his speech, particularly in its constructive features looking to a reform government in New York City.

TURNING to those parts of the speech which have been interpreted as critical of Governor Roosevelt, we find Mr. Seabury saying:

"On February 24 of this year, Governor Roosevelt ordered the removal of Sheriff Farley, upon facts, all of which were brought out last October.

"Nothing having been done about it, I, myself, filed charges before the Governor, and after two months' delay we got some action."

Political observers also are asking if Mr. Seabury did not refer to Governor Roosevelt when he said:

"Intoxicated with the absolute power which it possesses in the City of New York, and the great influence which it exerts in the State, Tammany now reaches out to extend its power and use its influence in support of some candidate who will be friendly to it, if, indeed, he does not openly wear the stripes of the Tammany Tiger."

In another strong passage, Mr. Seabury declared:

"The power of Tammany Hall is not only a menace to New York City—it is a menace to the nation as well.

"It drives public men, whose instincts would lead them to speak out in protest against the corruption that has been revealed, to a sullen silence.

"They know the conditions are evil, but they fear to antagonize the power of Tammany Hall, and politicians seeking its favors cater to it even where they feel they would be discredited if they openly lined up with it. Where they hold public office and are forced on given occasions to rule adversely to Tammany Hall, they soften their opposition so that while the public will not regard them as pro-Tammany, Tammany Hall will not regard them as opposed to it."

Turning now to the constructive side, we find that Mr. Seabury advocates several measures to end Tammany rule. First, he would give the people of New York an opportunity to adopt a new charter. Next, he says, "the Government of the city should be placed in the hands of a council of reasonable proportions, who are not the selections of any one political group, but are elected by a system of proportional representation which insures the expression of the view of every group in the community":

"A plan of this kind would make decent municipal government a possibility.

"It would divorce administrative functions from politics, reduce our taxes, cause our swollen budgets to shrink, and break the shameful alliance which now exists between city government and the criminal classes, and create a soil favorable to the growth and development of a true municipal spirit.

"It is only through the development of a municipal spirit in our great cities that the agencies of municipal government may be redeemed from the low estate into which they have fallen."

International

Whom Did He Mean?

Some political observers are asking if Samuel Seabury meant Governor Roosevelt when he said in his Cincinnati speech that Tammany is reaching out to support "some candidate who will be friendly to it, if, indeed, he does not openly wear the stripes of the Tammany Tiger." Mr. Seabury (right) is shown with Mayor Russell Wilson of Cincinnati.

TYPICAL of the Tammany retorts to the Seabury speech is that of Irwin Steingut, Democratic leader of the New York State Assembly, who said:

"By reason of the position taken by Judge Seabury, he has clearly indicated the fact that he hopes the Democratic convention next June will nominate him for President or Vice-President.

"Because of the position that Judge Seabury now has taken, the decent and honorable thing for him to do at this time would be to resign as counsel to the Hofstadter committee, for he has destroyed his future usefulness."

But Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the New York Committee of One Thousand, which sponsors city managership, declares that the speech is "a bugle call, not only to the voters of New York, but to all Americans to purge our cities of corruption, which is largely due to the spoils system."

Papers that favor the Seabury investigation are chiefly concerned, as already stated, lest he be discredited.

Mr. Seabury's "indicated and honorable course," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "is to pursue relentlessly his work of letting light into the dark rooms of Tammany Hall, and so to give the lie to the insinuation that he is looking for some other reward than the satisfaction of doing an honest and skilful piece of work for the public benefit."

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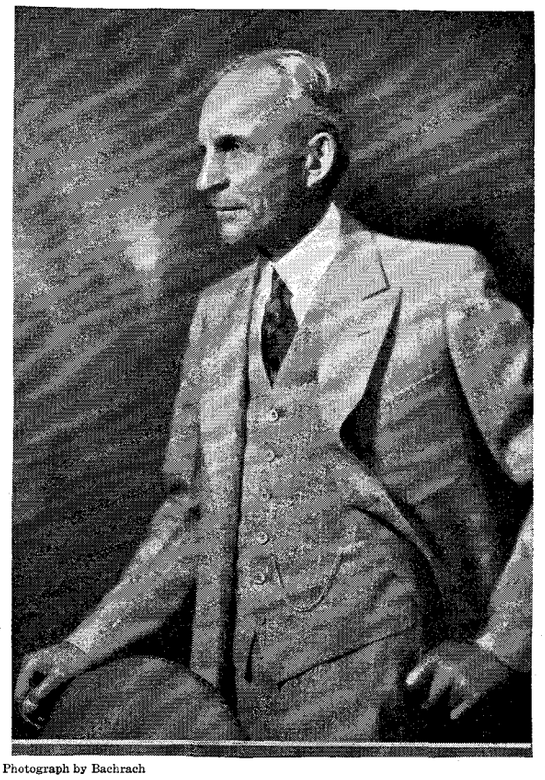
# Ford's $300,000,000 Bet on Prosperity

A SLENDER GRAY-HAIRED MAN in a baggy old gray suit pokes around the machinery in his huge factory, fondly handling new motor-car models in the making, like a father over a new baby.

And all the time he keeps up a constant stream of talk to the press correspondent at his side. He tells him about the new "four" to be housed in the same kind of body as the new eight-cylinder engine, Ford's pride. He tells of his plans to spend $300,000,000 this year, making 1,800,000 of his new cars, for which he already has 80,000 orders.

And thus, remarks the correspondent, Raymond Clapper, of the United Press, "this magical dreamer of the River Rouge marches straight into the teeth of one of the great depressions of all time."

And thus, too, the editors like to think of Henry Ford, these fateful March days. To one he is the gay gambler who is willing to bet $300,000,000 that he really sees prosperity just around that corner we have heard so much about. To another he is a prophet with a great vision in a day of skepticism and despair. To another "he is the fellow who is going to inject new life-blood into the automobile industry by beginning a battle for public favor that must make his competitors spend more money, hire more men, or fall behind in the big parade." To another he is sallying forth on one of the greatest of American business adventures. The Louisville *Herald-Post* wants us to note this: "An exceptional master of just such situations, a man accustomed to feel the public pulse, to forecast its needs, and, one might say, its appetite, has satisfied himself that this year he can do business with his American followers on a big scale."



Photograph by Bachrach

"You Know—Faith Is Catching!"

A favorite remark of Henry Ford's these days. He adds: "We have nothing that the public did not give us. We are going to risk everything to create useful work for just as many people as possible."

"The American people have made the Ford Motor Company what it is to-day. We have nothing that the public did not give us.

"No surplus exists for private benefit—every surplus is provided for future use. The future is here, now, and we are going to do our utmost—to risk everything, if necessary, to use this surplus which the public, through its dealing with us, has provided; to see if we can not make what the country needs most—work, jobs!

"We are going to risk everything we've got to create useful work for just as many people as possible!"

FORD, says Mr. Sweinhart, "knows the beat and throb of his own industries are so powerful and far-reaching that they can not fail to have a tremendous effect in stirring other industries to action." We are asked to reflect that Ford will spend more than $300,000,000 this year; that he will employ more than 100,000 men in Detroit alone; that he will make $16,500,000 worth of steel in his own mills, and will buy more than $47,000,000 worth from outside steel-makers; that he will spend millions for things like rubber, and leather, and glass, and castings, and lumber, and copper, and lead; and that he will make use of 236,000 inbound and 228,000 outbound freight-cars. And we are significantly reminded that not Detroit alone or Michigan alone or even the United States alone will be affected, for, "looking over the world, Ford's plants will draw materials and finished parts from England, Germany, France, Russia, Canada, India, Brazil, China, Mexico, Japan, the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements."

A DAY or two later Mr. Ford talked with Mr. Clapper about President Hoover, who, he thought, should be reelected; about Prohibition, "still a necessity of the industrial age"; about finance: "Most of the high jinks of financing is over, and I hope we have got rid of much of the racketeering in high finance." And of prosperity:

"A lot of people seem to expect that the kind of business they knew previous to 1929 will return. I am sure business will return, but not that kind of business. Easy times are over for a long time in this country.

"The only way this country can keep its head above water and come through safely is for every one to start what he can where he is, and to keep doing the best he knows as long as he can. That is what makes better conditions."

Ford is so dominant a figure in American industry, says *The Michigan Manufacturer*, in his own city, "that he is a loss to all of it when his industry lets down partially, and as pleasing equally to all of it when he rolls up his sleeves and puts his shops to work again." Whatever the outcome, declares the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "the American people will applaud his decision to move ahead toward capacity production of a new motor-car." And we read in the Grand Rapids *Press:*

"Ford is offering an example of what business can do to encourage its own revival. A few bold steps in this direction will do more to insure prompt recovery than all the government-created panaceas.

"Motor manufacturers in general have claimed that their industry could lead the way back to prosperity. With Ford's tremendous power added to the ranks, that prediction stands a chance of being realized."

AND, indeed, the greatest desire Henry Ford has to-day, he insists, is to do something to help end the world depression. James Sweinhart in a North American Newspaper Alliance story printed in the Detroit *News*, quotes Henry Ford as summing up his purpose in these words:

At any rate, in the automobile industry, a great battle for the low-priced market impends, writes E. W. Morrison from Detroit for the Consolidated Press—

"General Motors Corporation is silent on reports that Chevrolet will be prepared with an eight of its own. Such reports are repeated constantly in automobile circles.

"Walter P. Chrysler does not expect to lose any of the prestige won last summer with his new Plymouth and its 'floating power.' He will have a new Plymouth, with improvements, ready in the early spring.

"It will be a great battle for the public."

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# China's Victory in Defeat

IT'S A STRATEGIC VICTORY FOR CHINA.

So declare neutral military observers at Shanghai as the Chinese Army retreats many miles westward, in good order, after fighting Japan to a standstill for a month.

China not only has taught Japan a lesson, many American editors point out, but she has taught herself one—she now knows that she can fight. With a population of 400,000,000, what could she not accomplish if organized? they ask. Out of the Shanghai episode may come world-shaking developments.

A great change in Chinese psychology is noted in the statement of the spokesman for the Nineteenth Route Army, made even while it was in retreat:

"The fighting around Shanghai shows that the 'terrible fighting ability' of the Japanese Army and Navy is now nothing but an exploded myth."

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, the Chinese commander, withdrew from Shanghai, we read, when the landing of a large Japanese force at Liuho made his position untenable.

"The Nineteenth Route Army's defense cracked under the strain of two newly arrived divisions of Japanese reinforcements, which brought the total Japanese forces to approximately 50,000 men," writes Victor Keen, correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He points out that the Chinese troops stood their ground for thirty-four days, "resisting with an effectiveness which surprized the world," and then sketches the episode:

"According to all the neutral military observers with whom the correspondent has talked, the Nineteenth Route Army's stand of the last month against the Japanese attacking forces has constituted a strategic victory.

"Altho it was superior in numbers, the Nineteenth faced terrific bombardments by superior artillery, not to mention aerial bombing, against which the Chinese were unprepared, having no effective antiaircraft guns.

"The Japanese naval command attacked first on the night of January 28 with 1,800 bluejackets. This number later was reinforced to a total of 6,000, but still failed to accomplish the objectives. The Ninth Division of the Army was then brought from Japan, and still there were no concrete results.

"It was only by the addition of two more divisions that the Chinese eventually were forced to retreat, which they did secretly and smoothly, apparently taking the Japanese by surprize."

It was so much of a surprize, according to the correspondents, that the Japanese guns continued to bombard the Chapei section of Shanghai for hours after the Chinese had evacuated it.

"WE think Japan will profit from the setback at Shanghai," says the New York *Daily News*—

"At Chapei, Woosung, Kiangwan, Japan's comb has been cut, a thing that Japan needed if her national health was to continue good. And the comb was cut by the Chinese, whom the Japanese had come to despise.

"Japan, being a nation of people who are eminently able to think and reflect, will learn several valuable lessons from this incident. And the lessons haven't cost Japan any huge amounts of blood or money.

"From the ruined buildings of Chapei and the trenches around Kiangwan, China emerges as a nation which is about finished with being a moron, a defective child among nations. Finally realizing that help could come only from themselves, the Chinese suddenly stood up on their hind feet and, to the world's amazement, stopt the invader.

"China, as a result of this tremendous moral victory, should become a nation capable of holding up its own end, to the great benefit of China and, we believe, of everybody else."

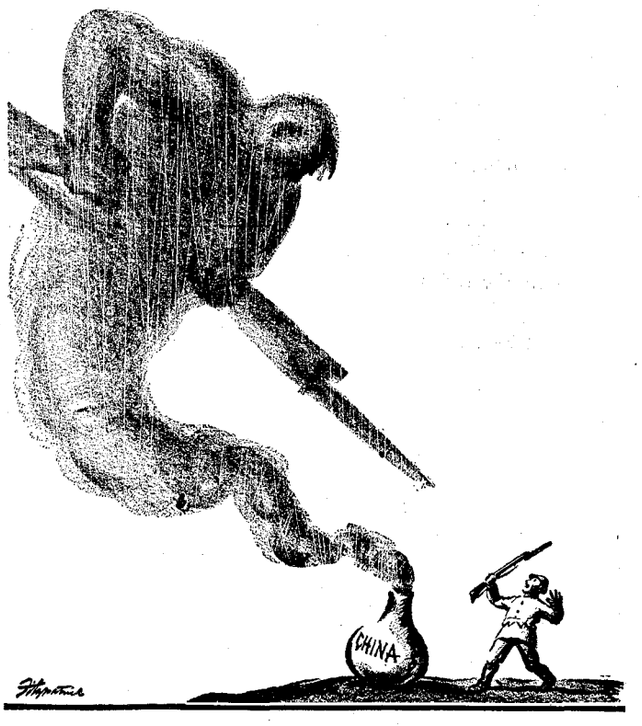
Japan is not so cocky as she was; she now seems ready to listen to peace talk, some editors point out.

According to the analysis of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the ultimate credit for the altered Japanese attitude toward peace by negotiation" goes to General Tsai and his army—

"It was by holding the ever-increasing Japanese forces in the vicinity of the International Settlement that they forced the Japanese military to reveal to the world their total indifference to the rights of others, and to inspire in the Japanese people a serious doubt that military measures were worth what they cost.

"If Chinese resistance had collapsed at the outset, China's cause, supported by nothing but the pestiferous boycott and a poor administrative record in Manchuria, would have elicited no substantial Occidental support.

"General Tsai's brilliant defense gave the Japanese military a chance to display tendencies which have cost Japan infinite credit, and which have also given world opinion time to manifest itself unmistakably in support of both Secretary Stimson's declaration of American policy and of the League's authority."




Has He Uncorked Something?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

CHINA, a sleeping giant, is about to awake, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"The Japanese are doing only what the militarists of other empires have done when they climbed into the saddle, and their operation seems to us to differ from those usual to history only in its peculiar peril to Japan.

"She is making war upon the most inert of all national masses, as well as the greatest. It is possible that she may be the means of awakening China and giving to her what China could not achieve for herself—that is, political solidarity. There are signs in the news that this process is already under way.

"Napoleon said that when China wakes up she will move the world, and unless we are mistaken this is what is about to happen. Divided as the Chinese are, and arrayed against one another in contentious political blocs by their rival war-lords, it is still true that they have a common enemy in Japan.

"In our judgment, the Japanese had better take time out to think this over.

"Theirs is a much greater military power than China. They have a better-equipped, better-gunned and better-officered Army. Yet it is not certain that even the Japanese Army could ultimately conquer China.

"There are 400,000,000 Chinese. They have been imposed upon by the rest of the world until their resentment has given them strength. It is conceivable that the impositions upon the old China have been the making of the new."

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# Stimson's Notice to Japan

THEY SAY SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON is publicity shy.

But when he sat down and wrote a letter the other day, his name went roaring around the world.

As the booming of the head-lines died away, the editorial batteries of this and every other country went into action, and they have been at it ever since.

This quiet note that our thin-faced, hazel-eyed Secretary of State wrote to Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is viewed as the most important document to emanate from the Japan-China imbroglio.

Clarifying the Far Eastern policy of the United States, the statement is highly praised by the American press generally, altho a minority denounce it as unnecessary and dangerous.

Secretary Stimson accomplished "four things of paramount importance," writes Arthur Krock in the New York *Times*, giving us this summary:

"1. He informed Japan that, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, Japan's forces in China are violating solemn treaties made with us and other Powers.

"2. He reminded the British Conservatives now in power and believed by President Hoover's Administration to be pressing for a more favorable policy toward Japan, that Great Britain joined with us in affirming the 'Open-Door' policy originally, and in reaffirming it in 1922.

"3. He reminded Japan that modification of the Nine-Power treaty, either by conference or by violation at Shanghai, gives us the right to recede from our naval and fortifications agreements with that nation.

"4. He suggested, even invited, 'the other governments of the world' to take the position this Government takes, predicting that the moral force of world opinion will morally outlaw Japan, and will eventually result, 'as history has shown,' in the 'restoration to China of rights and titles of which she may have been deprived.'"

THUS Stimson refutes Japan's claim that China's chaos justifies her "defensive" actions in China. So a large section of our press declare.

All the Far Eastern treaties hang together, they are all parts of one picture, in Mr. Stimson's view. In his own words:

"No one of these treaties can be disregarded without disturbing the general understanding and equilibrium which were intended to be accomplished and effected by the group of agreements arrived at in their entirety.

"The willingness of the American Government to surrender its then commanding lead in battle-ship construction, and to leave its positions at Guam and in the Philippines without further fortification was predicated upon, among other things, the self-denying covenants contained in the Nine-Power treaty, which assured the nations of the world, not only of equal opportunity for their Eastern trade, but also against the military aggrandizement of any other Power at the expense of China.

"One can not discuss the possibility of modifying or abrogating those provisions of the Nine-Power treaty without considering, at the same time, the other promises upon which they were really dependent."

Weeks ago, on January 7, this Government notified Japan and China that it would not recognize "any situation, treaty, or agreement entered into by those governments in violation of the covenants of these treaties, which affected the rights of our Government or its citizens in China," and now the Secretary adds a paragraph which some observers call the strongest part of the note:

"If a similar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by the other governments of the world, a caveat will be placed upon such action which, we believe, will effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty violation, and which, as has been shown by history in the past, will eventually lead to the restoration to China of rights and titles of which she may have been deprived."

And in an emphatic conclusion, the Secretary declares:

"We concur with those statesmen, representing all the nations in the Washington conference, who decided that China was entitled to the time necessary to accomplish her development. We are prepared to make that our policy for the future."

THIS makes the fur fly in Tokyo, and the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman enters a general denial, according to a Tokyo dispatch from Wilfrid Fleisher to the New York *Herald Tribune*. He denies that the Washington naval pact and the Nine-Power treaty were linked, and also denies that "American surrender of her commanding position in battle-ships and of the right to continue fortification of Guam and the Philippines had been predicated upon the open-door policy in China as stated in the Nine-Power treaty." Mr. Fleisher continues:

"The spokesman agreed with the American Secretary's statement, that if the treaties had been observed, the present situation would not have arisen, but he recalled that when the United States and Great Britain bombarded Nanking in 1927, during the Nationalist disturbances, no one accused either of violating the Nine-Power treaty. Japan, he held, was doing the same as these two countries did then, only on a larger scale.

"Mr. Stimson's inference that Japan had broken the Nine-Power treaty and the Pact of Paris (Kellogg-Briand pact) was denied. Japan, the Foreign Office spokesman said, could not have broken these treaties by purely defensive action, and it had no intention of violating any of its treaty obligations.

"In the opinion of the Japanese Government, it was explained, when the Nine-Power treaty was concluded, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China actually did not exist, and the Powers merely bound themselves to respect that sovereignty and integrity when China attained it."

And the spokesman summed up by "declaring that, altho the Stimson statement revealed that the United States and Japan hold different view-points regarding the Nine-Power treaty, both countries were animated by the same spirit."

THE Stimson note seems to command the support of a large majority in Congress, as well as in the American press.

China, as might be expected, is reported elated over the note; Paris appears to be withholding comment; the English press reveals mixed sentiment.

The Stimson letter is the most important document in the Far Eastern crisis to date, says *The Economist*, British politico-economic weekly, as quoted in a cable to the Chicago *Tribune*.

The London *Evening Standard*, representing "extreme conservatism," recalls that "Japan was a loyal and useful ally in the Great War," and warns that this is "no time for interference by sentimentalists." *The Telegraph* points out that Mr. Stimson's intimation that America might be forced to overbuild the Washington Naval Treaty involves Great Britain in the escalator clause of the London treaty, "thus creating an awkward position for Great Britain, which already is not building up to even the London treaty strength."

Dozens of papers in all parts of the United States agree with *The Christian Science Monitor* that the Stimson letter "ranks with the most important State papers in American history," and with *The Wall Street Journal's* assertion that it is "a lucid, forceful statement of the correct American attitude toward the dangerous outbreak of extreme nationalism in the Orient."

But it is only "a slap on the wrist," according to the minority view as exprest by the St. Paul *Daily News*. "Why persist in what has almost come to deserve the name of international nagging?" demands the Buffalo *Courier-Express*.

"That statement served notice on Japan, in strong diplomatic language, that the Administration is prepared to drag the American people even into war," declares the Philadelphia *Record*, and: "We don't want war."

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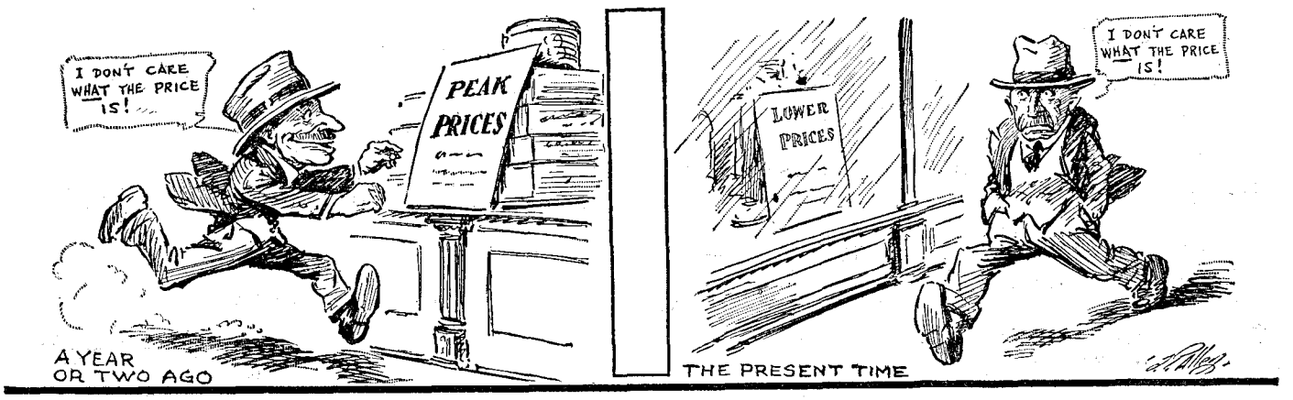
# TOPICS IN BRIEF




Two Foolish Extremes That Hurt All of Us (Reprinted from "The Digest" of April 30, 1921)

—Alley in the Memphis "Commercial Appeal."

THIS is truly an age of change, mostly small.—*Dayton Journal.*

LATEST reports show that peace is still raging in the Far East. —*Judge.*

SHANGHAI optimists are looking forward to a spring building boom.—*Toledo Blade.*

NOTE to Prosperity: Come on back home—all is forgiven.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

MR. HOOVER doesn't believe in hoarding anything but delegates.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

THE chief trouble with the law's teeth seems to be gold filling. —*Parkersburg (W. Va.) Sentinel.*

IT won't be war, we assume, unless the Chinese occupy Japanese territory.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

CONGRESS seems to think the taxpayer's S O S stands for Same Old Spending.—*Chattanooga Times.*

GEORGE must have been good to get such a reputation before Sol Bloom started to help.—*Greenville (S. C.) News.*

THE really big story of the current war will come when Japan presents China with a bill for reparations.—*Arizona Producer.*

BUT if twenty poor men should injure property as the "short interests" have, they would be dangerous Reds.—*Port Arthur News.*

SUBMARINES might be a lot more popular if it were not for their distressing habit of going permanently sub.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

THE Great War proved that armament won't prevent warfare; China proves that lack of armament won't prevent it.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

OF course you know why it is called a Presidential "boom." A boom is caused by inflating the value of things that aren't worth much.—*Everett Herald.*

BANKER says that women will have all the wealth in the country by the year 2035. Well, by that time they'll be welcome to ours.—*Weston Leader.*

THE man in the bread-line is feeling better now that stocks are going up because the Government has made it easier for bankers. —*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

A CIRCUS-MANAGER says that contortionists are the happiest performers. No doubt, because they are able to follow their own bent.—*Punch (London).*

HOPE the LITERARY DIGEST will hurry up and finish that poll. Numerous public leaders are anxious to learn where they have always stood on Prohibition.—*Arizona Producer.*

A FRENCH author has written a book titled, "India's Untouchables." He hasn't seen anything yet until he comes over here and tries to touch one of our bankers!—*Head-lines (Washington, D. C.).*

APPARENTLY the great yellow race isn't.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

NEW YORK political fights are usually won by the tin boxers. —*Brunswick Pilot.*

HAPPY WARRIOR AL SMITH has created a lot of unhappy worriers.—*Washington Post.*

IF only emergency taxes would end when the emergency does.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

MR. DREISER is slipping. His latest book falls a little short of 500 pages.—*Macon Telegraph.*

INSTEAD of half of 1 per cent. beer we get half of 1 per cent. enforcement.—*Springfield Union.*

AS a last desperate effort, they might try a law forbidding prosperity.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

IF Wall Street can get rid of the bear, it may get rid of the wolf.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT advocates State control of liquor. He might try having his State control it first.—*Wichita Eagle.*

NEVER again call the Chinese yellow. They don't take it in fearful silence when racketeers rob them.—*Waco News-Tribune.*

WHEN a French Premier wants a vote of confidence, he says: "Nobody should pay debts except Germans."—*Medford Mail-Tribune.*

A LONDON man who has gained first prize for several years for his shrubs, is now threatened with defeat. He must look to his laurels.—*Punch.*

SCIENTISTS now say the world will last a trillion years. That ought to give us time enough, at all events, to get around the corner.—*Weston Leader.*

AT Los Angeles clouds are photographed daily and stored for future use in pictures. The fog-effects in films are provided by the subtitle writers.—*Punch.*

ANOTHER year like the last and we can list the income-tax collectors with the army of Federal employees who get paid for doing nothing.—*Arizona Producer.*

A TRAVEL bureau is offering a trip to Russia and return for $305. That's too cheap. It's worth more than that to come back from Russia.—*Thomaston Times.*

THE Retail Clothiers' Association announces that trousers will not be creased in 1932, so there you are, buddie. We're all drest up to go out and didn't know it.—*Macon Telegraph.*

FRIENDS of Al Smith report that he has outgrown his brown derby, but what the other aspirants want to know is whether he has outgrown his old running pants.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG, a candidate for reelection, is supported by at least half a dozen political parties. He is thus in the happy position of being able to speak out in favor of practically everything.—*New York Times.*

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# The Fascist Fiasco in Finland

IT'S NOT ENOUGH to look like Mussolini, at least in Finland, to make a conquering march on the capital and set up a dictatorship.

This was found out by Vihttori Kozola, whose resemblance to Italy's distinguished Premier made him a great success as an agitator among the Finnish Fascists, or adherents of Lapua.

These Fascists aim, they say, to expel the antireligious and Communistic groups from Finland.

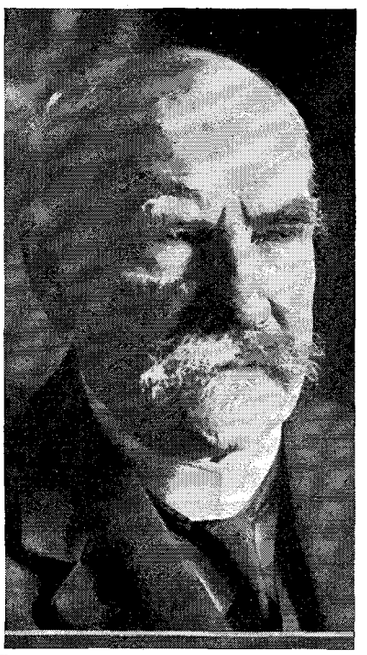
They are equally bitter against the Socialists. This attempted Fascist revolution is traced back to the organization which is called Lapua after a small farm village where it began several years ago.

Associated with Kozola, the press report, is General Wallenius, Secretary-General of the Lapuan movement and former Chief of the Finnish General Staff, who became notorious in connection with the abduction of former President Stahlberg in October, 1930.

But before the Finnish Fascists received a knockout blow in their advance on Helsingfors, these followers of Wallenius and Kozola had wrought terror and havoc in various parts of Finland. The blow came when the Government declared in force the national security law of 1930, prohibiting the movement of armed forces in the countryside, or against the capital.

As early as the first part of February, the Helsingfors correspondent of the London *Daily Herald* informs us, armed bands of Lapuans roved the country districts by night, burning down houses, raiding Socialist educational meetings, and threatening the lives of trade-union officials.

So swiftly and unexpectedly do they swoop down on houses and halls, this informant relates, that they can break up meetings, fire the premises, and escape before help arrives.



Keystone photograph

**Stopt Them at the Start**

That's what Finland's President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, did to Finland's Fascist rebels, called Lapuans, or Lappos, in their march on Helsingfors to overthrow the Government.

While the whole country was up in arms against these daily outrages, the Lapua issued a proclamation saying that the reign of terror would continue and be intensified until the Minister of the Interior, Von Born, and the Nylands Governor-General, Jalander, were dismissed. These two high officials, it appears, have been active in upholding the law and in trying to stamp out Fascist outrages.

BUT the Lapuans went on their way of devastation until, at the end of February, they mobilized all their forces and announced that a Lapuan Army would march on Helsingfors. Thousands of Lapuans were concentrated at Mantsala, within forty miles of the capital, ready for this march, and many more were reported en route to join them when the Government declared a state of siege, and broadcast an ultimatum to the Lapuan rebels, March 1, which ends as follows:

"The rebels until midnight will find only one road open from Mantsala. They may leave by this to return to their homes and demobilize before twelve.

"If the town is not evacuated by then, the last road will be barred and a military attack will be ordered."

In an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Liberal *Helsingen Sanomat*, it is noted with satisfaction that:

"The Government has decided now that it must make its decision effective with strong hands. Erring citizens must be brought to order without granting claims humiliating to the authorities and to a majority of the people."

ANOTHER Helsingfors journal, the *Suomen Social-Demokratt*, is indisputably against the Lapuans, or Lappos, as the Finnish and Swedish press call them:

"The Lappos must be disarmed, and the people expect the Government to take firm measures. The Government has the material as well as the moral power at its disposal, and will be supported by an overwhelming majority of the people."

On the other hand, the Right Wing newspaper, *Uusi Suomi*, which sympathizes with the Lapuan movement, altho it opposes the present attempted drive, makes a significant qualification in its comment:

"The situation is such that new men in the Government are necessary. The resignation of the present Government might quiet the country and furnish a new basis for cooperation by all citizens."

Important, too, among editorials from the Helsingfors press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, is an admission of the *Suomen-Maa*, organ of the Farmers' party, the largest government political faction:

"The situation is serious, not so much because the uprising has any chance of success, but because the uprising in itself is shaking the State's authority, and discredits both the Government and the country."

NATURALLY enough, the keenest interest is manifest by neighboring Swedish editors over the Lapuan outbreak, which they declare is not an honest, patriotic movement for the good of the country, and merits merely opprobrium.

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, we find Stockholm's largest morning daily, the *Dagens Nyheter*, saying:

"The events at Mantsala call for a clear-cut decision. The methods of the Lappo movement are so stupid and their demands so threatening that further compromise is impossible."

According to the *Social Demokraten*, "the latest reports from Finland prove that the Lappo movement is made up of bandits." And the Stockholm *Tidningen* declares gravely:

"The situation is extremely serious, and needs but a little spark to blow up the powder keg. The new activities of the Lappos are no longer directed at the Communists, or what is left of them in Finland. Now the Lappos have found a new watchword: 'Against Marxism in general,' and now they are going also against the Socialists.

"Now the Lappo is compelled to show his true face, and it will no longer be possible for leaders to blame the Lappo movement for the acts of some 'irresponsibles.'"

But all immediate fears about the Fascist *coup* in Finland subsided momentarily, at least, on the night of March 1, when Helsingfors dispatches told of the leaders of the revolt being "on the run," their Army melting, and their cause lost "mainly for want of public sympathy." A Helsingfors correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us:



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"For the four days of the rebellion there has been no contact between the opposing forces. The rebel Army keeps isolated in a wooded region forty-five miles from the capital, and its supreme leaders are gathered about the same distance from the fighting forces. The rebels have been inactive except for sending ultimata to the Government.

"This has given the authorities time to complete their military preparations, and to-day the Cabinet took the initiative by raiding the opponents' headquarters.

"In the first official proclamation issued since the outbreak of the rebellion, the Cabinet asserts that the rebellious activities are meeting with growing disfavor among the people.

"The Government is now convinced the rebels will cease further dangerous action. The Cabinet's hope for a peaceful liquidation of the conflict was voiced to-day by President Svinhufvud, who informed a deputation of veteran soldiers that no forces would be ordered to attack the rebels as long as they were orderly."

A sign of Lapua's waning popularity is noted in the Associated Press report from Helsingfors that Archbishop Lauri Ingman, altho he has been friendly to the movement, issued a manifesto exhorting all Christian citizens to withdraw from it, and quoting the words of Martin Luther: "I fear some murder prophets have crept among you."

## "Gold Rush" to Help the Pound

KIND HEARTS ARE MORE THAN Coronets in England now just as they were in the days of Lady Clara Vere de Vere, "daughter of a hundred earls."

This was proved a few days ago when an English Duke walked into a Bond Street jewelry shop, carrying his coronet under his arm as he would a hat, and sold it for 15,000 pounds—nominally $72,900, now $52,500—so it might be stript of the jewels and melted down to increase the nation's gold supply.

The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a piece of headgear even in Bond Street's historic region of fashionable wear.

The Duke remains "Duke X," to the press, but it is reported that his family has held noble rank for nearly five centuries, and his action, say London Associated Press dispatches, is cited as an example to other Britons to yield their gold for the good of the country.

The Duke's transaction is one of the latest sensational developments in England's "gold rush," where all forms of gold possessions are being sold for a double purpose—that their owners may benefit from the present high price of gold and England benefit by its export.

Now that England is off the gold standard, these dispatches point out, bullion shipped to gold-standard countries helps to support the pound sterling in the foreign-exchange market.

With bullion quoted at 118 shillings, 10 pence—now $20.62—an ounce, we are informed, long lines form at jewelry stores and at offices of dealers in foreign exchange. One firm is reported as having bought in a week 80,000 gold sovereigns at about 28 shillings each—that is now $4.87.

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST bring a statement of E. E. Fletcher, Birmingham bullion dealer and refiner, made to the London *Daily Express* as follows:

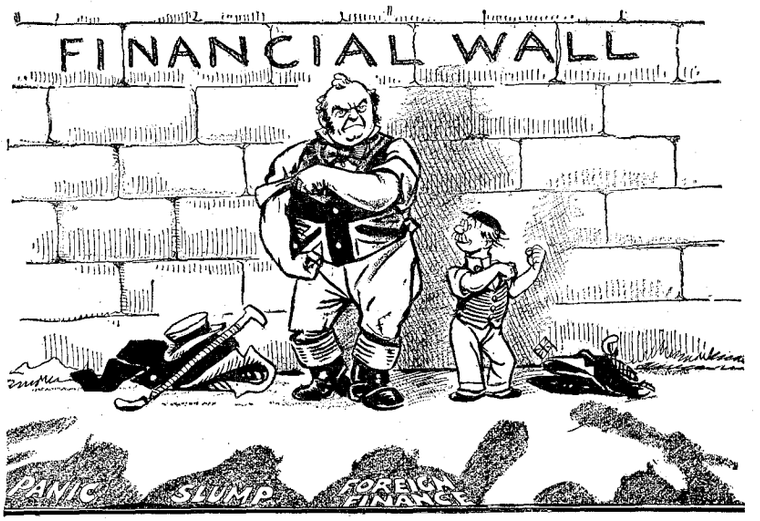
"Mr. Fletcher declared that many millions sterling worth of hoarded gold has been unearthed and put into circulation during the last six months, enabling Great Britain to repay a portion of the French share of the Franco-American loan without shipping too much gold to France.

"Mr. Fletcher said that he flies to France several times each week, carrying many hundredweight of sovereigns, and that a distributing agent sells them to French peasants for francs, which Fletcher then brings to England and sells for sterling."

ATTENTION is called by *The Daily Express* to the fact that "the release of hoarded gold consequent upon this importation of francs undoubtedly is one of the primary factors in enabling the Bank of England to repay fifteen million sterling due the Bank of France, with a comparatively small amount of gold."

Some English newspapers carry an entire page of advertisements of bullion dealers and jewelers. Among them is *The Star* which, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, has this to say:

"Fifty million pounds' worth of gold already has been sold, and this probably will be doubled in the next two or three weeks.




Let Them All Come!

Little Man: "Say, John, do you remember that shell hole in 1914?"
—"The Daily Express" (London).

The effect of the 'gold rush' has been a marked revival of trade. Already the value of the pound is gaining strength, while gold exports have had a tonic effect upon the national credit."

Carrying three and a half columns of "gold rush" advertisements, the London *Daily Telegraph* remarks, editorially:

"This form of business has been going on since time immemorial, but thanks to the abandonment of the gold standard, has leapt into prominence with the surprize of improvisation."

Other editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST include this one from the Manchester *Guardian*, with an element of news in it:

"One astonishing thing is the revelation of the extent to which sovereigns have been hoarded since the war. As might be expected, this 'stocking policy' has been far more common in the country than in cities."

OF interest too is the promising observation of the London *Evening News* that "bullion dealers believe that little more than the surface of the country's hidden gold has yet been skimmed." And then flashes romance in the "gold rush," as when *The Evening Standard* informs us:

"Gifts from European rulers are among the latest articles to reach the gold market. One instance was a gold casket inscribed in diamonds with the letter 'A,' which was a present from the late Czar of Russia, and which sold for 300 pounds. Also a groom sold a pair of cuff-links which had been presented to him by the former Kaiser."

Moreover, the offerings of British citizens have included noted and ancient art works of the goldsmiths of the old days, and Associated Press dispatches tell us that many owners of these ancient pieces have brought them to dealers to be turned into cash without being aware that they are worth far more as works of art.

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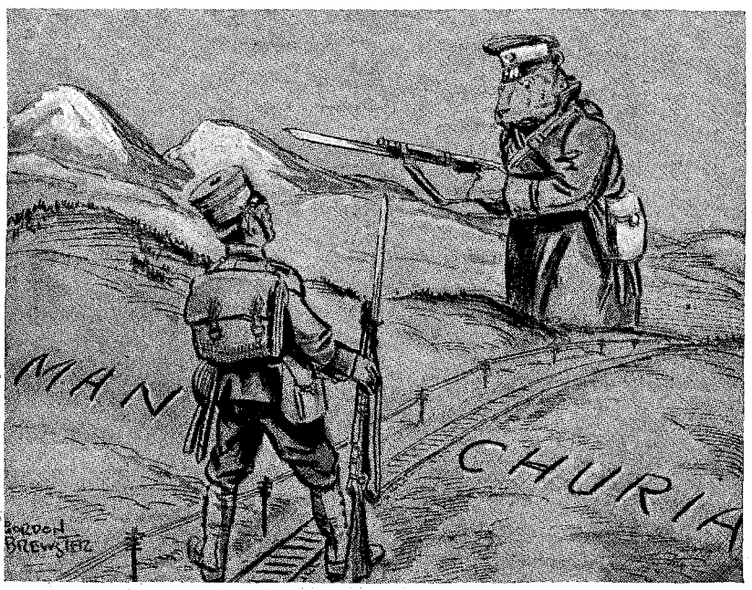
# Soviet Russia's Watchful Waiting

ALPHONSE AND GASTON were never politer to each other, some say, than Japan and Soviet Russia have been since Manchuria took a new color on the map last September.

The caution and moderation between them has puzzled rumor-mongers who specialize in ringing alarm bells here and there around the globe.

Among the latest exchanges of courtesy between Japan and Russia, it seems, is Moscow's agreement as "an exceptional and temporary measure" to permit Tokyo to transport Japanese troops over the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly owned by China and Russia, from Harbin to Imienpo, 102 miles to the southeast or, if necessary, to Hailin, 106 miles farther.




A Mutual Question

Japan and Russia (simultaneously): "Oh, it's you, is it?"
—"The Evening Herald" (Dublin).

This permission was granted despite the fact that a conciliatory protest had been made by Moscow to Japan about the concentration of Japanese troops in the vicinity of the Soviet-Korean frontier, and also against the repeated use of the Manchurian railways by Japan for strategic purposes.

Both these facts, Moscow holds, according to press cables from that city, might prove a violation of the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, and remains in effect as a result of the Japanese-Soviet pact of 1925.

SUCH enigmatic interchanges between Japan and Soviet Russia make some ask just where the Soviet Government stands in the Far East. Officially, it is on record as being strictly neutral in the Chino-Japanese conflict, and *Isviestia*, Soviet official organ, explains:

"The Soviet Union wants peace above all. It wants and needs it in order to go on with the great task of upbuilding Socialism. Therefore, its policy is peace; but it is the calm of power, not of weakness.

"At a moment when the international situation grows more and more strained, where war is already being fought in the Far East, and when all sorts of aggressive plans occupy more and more the attention of world imperialists, the Soviet Union again gives proof of its peacefulness. Yet behind it lies colossal might—a might which it would be well for our enemies constantly to keep in mind."

What particularly irritates Moscow, it seems, is the reported support of White Russian emigrés by the Japanese in Harbin. Soviet Russia apparently really dreads the activities of the White Russians in the Far East, and *Isviestia* has more than once declared that an attack by the White Russians in Manchuria on the Siberian frontier might compel the Soviet to take "serious measures of self-defense."

But the Soviets are bothered not only by the White Russians but by the White Ukrainians, and *Isviestia* quotes information from Berlin as follows:

"In Western Ukraine, which now forms a part of Poland, Ukrainian leaders are trying to recruit a whole army to send to Manchuria. A well-known White Colonel Sidorenko is directing the recruiting. It is asserted that the Ukrainians hope to create in the Far East a 'Ukrainian buffer-State' under a Japanese protectorate."

NO matter how absurd such rumors seem to official Sovietdom, we are told that they occasion frequent outbursts of indignant fear among the people. Soviet hotheads are reported greatly displeased with the peaceful ways of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. This we gather from some anti-Soviet Russian editors. Of particular interest in their field is the view of A. F. Kerensky, former head of the Russian Provisional Government, as it appears in his weekly, *Dni* (Paris):

"Japan's designs on Russian territory, as part of its aggressive Far Eastern plans, hardly can be doubted. This explains Japan's especial friendship with Poland, and the great interest it takes in Ukrainian affairs, as well as in the affairs of far-off Turkestan.

"It also explains a recent statement by an outstanding Japanese statesman, who said: 'Technically speaking, we might occupy half of Siberia in some two or three weeks. We, however, will not do that until revolts start in the Ukraine and in the Caucasus.'

"The trouble is, as Soviet leaders themselves realize, their domestic difficulties are so great that they could not fight anybody. 'To save the Five-Year Plan,' and 'to save Socialism,' they would give up without fighting practically any part of their territory in the Far East, should the Japanese demand it.

"Are not all Manchuria's strategic points under Japan's control? Could the Kremlin do anything were Japan to make an open threat? Has not the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad fallen to four, or, in some places, to only two trains a day? How could this railroad supply Red troops, should the Soviets be obliged to act?"

THIS newspaper's conclusion is that Russian interests have for long greatly suffered in the Far East from Japanese aggression. But the Soviet régime is too weak to defend them, and Japan takes advantage of the fact. *Vozrozhdienie*, a Nationalist Russian anti-Soviet daily of Paris, publishes an article by G. Daoin, its Far Eastern correspondent, who says:

"The three great forces which, in its drive in the Far East, the Empire of the Rising Sun has to take into consideration are China, America, and Russia.

"It may be assumed that Japan's General Staff has foreseen, as the most unfavorable possibility, the necessity to act against all these three forces at once. Yet America's attitude apparently will not translate itself into war. So there remain China and Russia.

"It might seem that the most natural thing under the circumstances would be for Japan to try to reach an agreement with the Soviets. But Japan made such attempts time and again since the days of the civil war in Siberia, yet nothing came of them. Japan's military party, now in power, long ago realized that it would be a dangerous error to regard Soviet Russia as an ally.

"Hence, an attempt on the part of Japan to resuscitate a White Siberia, or to create out of the Eastern Siberia a White buffer-State, is not at all impossible."

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# Germany Brands Japan "Militarist"

A GERMAN INDICTMENT OF JAPAN as "the victim of militarism" astonishes some French editors. They can hardly believe that the Germans have become so purified of *militaritis* that they may level an accusing finger at any other nation.

French doubters have in mind the Steel Helmets, the Hitlerites, and the Reichswehr, the real strength of which is gravely suspected in some French quarters.

But the charge against Japan as a militaristic nation, it must be noted, comes from *Vorwaerts*, the central organ of Germany's Social Democratic party, which is anything but warlike. This important Berlin daily readily concedes that, according to its constitution, Japan is "a constitutional monarchy." There is a Parliament, there are parties, and there are voters, but it is claimed:

"In reality this is only a false front, which covers something quite different. In Japan a few noble families rule. In spite of all 'European' forms, nothing better illustrates how alive the old nobility of Japan is to-day, than the present Government.

"It is a Government of relatives. Premier Inukai has sons who are Secretaries of State; he has a daughter who is the wife of Foreign Minister Yoshizawa. Another relative is the Minister of Justice, Suzuki. His son-in-law, Hatoyama, is Minister of Education. The entire Government is related by blood and by law. With the exception of the young labor parties, all of Japan's political parties are nothing other than the great clans of feudal days, with their adherents.

"The bourgeois parties have ruled since 1922. But they may only be called 'bourgeois' with certain qualifications. A part of the old families knew how to find their way over to the ranks of the industrialists. The Samurai knew how quickly and ably to transform themselves into capitalists.

"But tradition has remained. The clans still exist, but their leaders no longer carry swords. Instead, they telephone to the bankers of New York, London, and Paris. The militaristic nobility was forced back, step by step, by the bourgeois nobility, chiefly by the Minseito party with Hamaguchi at its head. That is, up to the time of the London Naval Conference."

AT London, *Vorwaerts* goes on to say, the "defeat" of Japan was worse than the "defeat at Washington, in 1922." Hamaguchi was charged, it appears, with having "betrayed the Fatherland" in consenting to a decrease in Japan's naval building program. The betrayer of Japan's greatness had to be disposed of, according to this Berlin newspaper, which continues:

"The generals let loose a storm of chauvinistic outcries. Patriotic emotions were whipt to a frenzy. The military party prest the weapon into the hand of the fanatic who laid Hamaguchi low. The General Staff began a great offensive. Its connections with the Court were good.

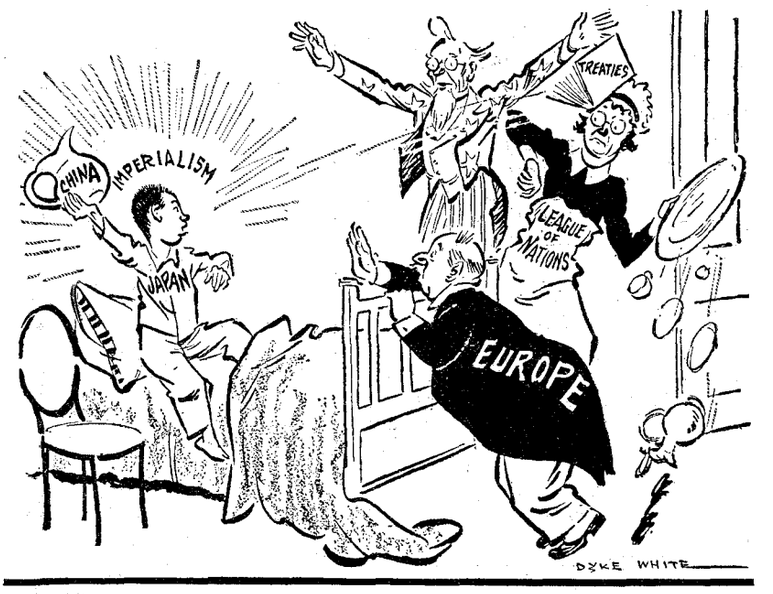
"It succeeded in overthrowing the weak Minister of War, Ugaki, and replacing him with General Minami, a typical 'strong man.' Since the spring of 1930 the Japanese General Staff has systematically labored for a conflict with China.

"The occupation in Korea was strengthened, and three divisions were maintained there instead of two. The garrison in Manchuria was likewise increased. Wherever an opportunity presented itself, the Japanese militarists provoked clashes. The Government tried to check all this. It followed the same foreign policies as the General Staff followed, but it chose different methods. It avoided open conflict as far as possible. It labored with the same tactics which had so often been successful in China. But the generals did not wish this. They wanted military domination—all power in the hands of the General Staff. Not the pen, but the sword to rule."

Every one knows how war was carried on in Manchuria, declares *Vorwaerts*, for "the military beast, once let loose, invented enemies when none were at hand." But the larger the arena of war, the better for the generals, *Vorwaerts* sneers, and when Manchuria seemed too small for their designs, they took up the slogan:

"On to Shanghai! On to Nanking! The Japanese generals had had enough of conferences like those in Washington and London. Disarmament Conference? The answer was bombs over Shanghai."

THE Japanese plea that the advance on Shanghai was a reprisal against the anti-Japanese boycott by the Chinese, is ridiculed by this German daily. It holds that the attacking of Chinese harbors can only strengthen the boycott, and that "bombs dropt from the air are the worst possible advertisements for Japanese matches and suspenders."




The Rising Son

—"The Sunday Mail" (Glasgow).

## Japan's Good-will Toward China

NATIONS of the Western World should think twice before they form a fixt opinion of Japan's feelings toward China, say some Tokyo editors.

First of all, it should be realized that the prosperity of China means the prosperity of Japan, points out the Tokyo *Miyako*, and the other way round, that the prosperity of Japan means the prosperity of China. But of course there can be no cooperation between China and Japan, and this is most necessary, we are told, as long as "the two neighboring countries are at loggerheads."

Unfortunately, the *Miyako* regretfully admits, the leaders of China do not seem to realize this fact. Instead of cultivating friendly relations, they acted provocatively against Japan.

It is well known, this daily adds, that the Chinese did lots of mean things to Japan, not forgetting the anti-Japanese boycott. *Miyako* is orating just before the beginning of the Japanese drive on Shanghai that somehow missed several points of schedule, and it continues:

"Japan now is putting coercion upon China. The aim of her action is to bring the Chinese to reason, to make them understand that Japan will not tolerate any act that may jeopardize the peace of the Far East.

"According to reports, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai have asked for the dispatch of troops to control the situation arising from the presence of elements hostile to Japan.

"If the situation there is as tense as reported, measures must be adopted for controlling it. Report has it that the United States would object if Japan sent troops to Shanghai.

"It is hard to conceive of America objecting to measures that may be taken by Japan in exercising the right of self-defense."

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# The Genius and Whimsies of Mrs. Fiske

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS was to Mrs. Fiske as great a passion as the theater.

Perhaps it was greater.

Louis Sherwin tells an extraordinary story in the New York *Evening Post* that shows her woman's heart.

On a railway train, Mrs. Fiske, Philip Moeller, who wrote "George Sand" for her, and others were discussing the production of the play. "Mrs. Fiske espied the carcass of a horse in a field close by the right of way. In an instant, George Sand, the theater, everything else were forgotten." She cried:

"'Oh, Mr. Moeller—did you see that—that poor horse—something must be done about that—stop the train—call the conductor—where is Mr. Fiske—tell him to have the train stopt—call the conductor!'

"This may seem a trifle incredible, but I can bring witnesses to prove it. Moreover it was not a gesture. The actress really meant it.

"No fooling, she wanted the train stopt, backed up to the place where that dead horse lay, and steps taken on the spot to give that old cayuse Christian sepulture. Only with great difficulty was she pacified.

"Mr. Fiske, a wise man, ducked with the utmost virtuosity. (He was probably playing poker in one of the drawing-rooms on the train.)

"It was only by dint of convincing her that the stopping of the train would mean an interruption of the tour and involve hardships on the members of her company that she was finally dissuaded.

"On this subject, she was literally fanatic. She even had hopes of reforming the fur business because, as she put it, the existing methods of trapping fur-bearing animals were outrageously cruel."

"Overwhelmingly Mrs. Fiske"

"But the roles she translated into Mrs. Fiske never suffered thereby."

HERE was a Mrs. Fiske known to but few. That hers was a household name throughout the country is shown by the vast amount written about her since her death on February 16.

Mrs. Fiske was on the stage for most of her life, and she has been outranked by no woman in the past quarter century.

But her greatness is hard to define. "Was it because of or in spite of her whimsicalities?" asks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Saying:

"Her rapid, spluttery enunciation would have ruined a lesser genius; but it was one of Mrs. Fiske's assets.

"Her jerky mannerisms were not beautiful but natural, and, therefore, appealing.

"If a great actress is one who buries herself in her rôle and forgets her own individuality, then Mrs. Fiske was far from great, for she was always unmistakably and overwhelmingly Mrs. Fiske.

"But there are those who believe that the rôles which she translated into terms of Mrs. Fiske never suffered thereby; nay, they greatly benefited by the transmutation, for they thus became expressions not of one but of two geniuses; the playwright and the actress.

"Anyway, the Fiske mannerisms could adequately and most impressively express every emotion. Tho she was always herself, she had the power to bring her audiences to her own peculiar conceptions of her characters, and to make them laugh or weep with her.

"This is great artistry."

SHE was the best listener on the stage, maintains Charles Hanson Towne in the New York *American*, and he goes on to prove it:

"Often one goes to the theater and sees some actor who has not been properly trained, gazing at the wall back of him, in the midst of a most romantic scene. I have even seen his eyes move toward the upper box, when they should have been looking into the eyes of the lady wrapt in his arms.

"Mrs. Fiske never tolerated such tactics in her company.

"In 'Ladies of the Jury' we all noted how she listened, with fixt attention, to each witness put upon the stand in the court-room scene. And there was a moment in the play when her eyes followed the French maid when her testimony was finished, and she went back to sit among the spectators. That glance revealed to the audience how she discounted every bit of the girl's story.

"Meeting her at a reception, some time afterward, I told her how this bit of 'business' fascinated me. Modestly, like all great artists, she said: 'Did I really do that? I didn't know it.'

"She couldn't help it, you see. She did what was natural to do—the instinctive right thing at the right moment."

"INTELLECTUAL," or perhaps cerebral, are the words that have often been applied to her; but, says Stark Young in *The New Republic* (New York), "you couldn't say that Mrs. Fiske was an intellectual woman." And then—

"The education she had she gathered for herself in the theater and in the world of life and art. In many ways, obviously, this is the best sort of education to have, but it remains irregular, and has thus its price.

"In a sense Mrs. Fiske was a blunderer through drama and acting, shrewd, vague, at once luminous and shy, full of stubborn convictions, secret and visionary thought, good causes.

"From such aspects of her arose that kind of powerful pathos and conviction that her audience felt, and the flower of her strange charm. She had a sort of fluttering and mystical perception that could break you down even when the technical execution appeared to falter and torture itself.

"I have seen her nearing a remarkable effect, go straight toward it, and then at the very last second lose it through some mere uncertainty of tone or some muffing of enunciation. And I have seen her, out of a kind of chopping mêlée, strike suddenly with such depth and such fixt and secure revelation as nobody on our stage can achieve.

"Her taste was uncertain, in plays, in costume, in rôles, in stage business. It was not the bad taste that proceeds from bad elements inside us, but rather an absence of distinguished choice.

"When she was elegant or brilliant, it was an elegance or brilliance that derives from character and private distinction and sincerity. The kind of authority she had was entirely her own."

Then, too, "Mrs. Fiske had profound knowledge and understanding of the theater, of its history, and, in the largest sense of the word, of its equipment," adds the Baltimore *Sun*.



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# "Blessed Event," a Theatrical Joke

AMERICA HAS A PRIVATE JOKE.

It is a play "founded on the Broadway career of Walter Winchell," columnist of the New York *Mirror*. Perhaps some would restrict the area of the joke to New York, tho considerable extension is given through the syndicating of the column.

The play is called "Blessed Event," tho Mr. Winchell emerges inversely to its meaning.

J. Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* is responsible for naming it a joke, and we let him explain why:

"To Mr. Winchell's titillated readers 'Blessed Event' is not an obscure phrase. It is his wry euphemism for childbirth.

"Among Mr. Winchell's incredible achievements, put this fact foremost: he has made childbirth national news. By creating a brisk, impudent argot he has made syndicated effervescence out of the blessed-eventing, middle-aisling, judge-telling proclivities of men and women of whom most of us have never heard.

"And his career, from indigent hoofer to affluent columnist, is one of the giddiest stories of Broadway life. 'Blessed Event' preserves his nervous and attractive personality in the taut performing of Roger Pryor. As *Alvin Roberts*, recently of the *Daily Express* advertising staff, he becomes the columnist of that sheet by coining a crisp newspaper circumlocution and by stirring up scandal in high places.

"For, like everything along Broadway, this is a racket, and the quizzical, worried managing editor of *The Express* knows a circulation-builder when he sees it through his astonished celluloid-rimmed glasses.

"From this moment forward, 'Blessed Event' is the hilarious story of an aggressive young columnist who, by tainting people with the license of ink, finds himself becoming a national figure."

BROADWAY life seems nothing but "phony" to the sheltered Mr. Atkinson, and he thinks "no Broadway columnist would be mendacious enough to deny it." For:

"Being familiar with the diagnostic marks of the phony, the Broadway columnist can recognize that species in every midnight aviary.

"Once, Mr. Winchell was enterprising enough to look up the definition of Gotham in the dictionary: 'Gotham, n. Town of fools (wise man of G., fool),' says the 'Pocket Oxford Dictionary,' venomously.

"And if the word is properly pronounced, Got'-ham, it sounds strangely like a blasphemous description of the kind of fool it represents. No wonder that 'Gotham' has gradually yielded to 'Manhattan' as the more dignified noun for Cosmopolis.

"To the purist in Times Square letters, New York night life is 'Manhattan' between the hours of 8:30 and 11:30, when the theaters are open, and 'Gotham' from midnight on, when the night-clubs begin to take off their shutters."

SOME folks, of course, take Broadway life seriously, but "Blessed Event" has "used it as the basis for ebullient comedy." Like this:

"It has an alert eye for the broad types of character, the absurd incongruities of comradeship, and an alert ear for the racy jargon.

"You see *Alvin Roberts* collecting calumny by the nimbleness of his wits and twisting it into the tough resilience of his newspaper style. You see him talking a frightened gunman into subservience and bribing a waiter into giving him hotel scandal. In the midst of his frenzied career you see his adoring mother innocently prattling away with gangsters and racketeers and listening rapturously to the Shapiro Shoe theme-song over the radio.

"You hear Jimmie Walker's voice pronouncing a bland blessing on the new Château Harmony Club where *Alvin Roberts* is not wanted. And in the last act you see *Alvin Roberts*, disguised behind smoked glasses, stealing cautiously into this night-club through a secret entrance.

"Just as he makes his mocking appearance there, as jauntily as one of the Three Musketeers, he is shot at by a gunman. He escapes. But the pet editor of *The Daily Express* catches the slug in his right shoulder; and the curtain goes down on the comic rag-tag and bobtail of reporters calling their city desks, and *Roberts* chivalrously safeguarding the life of a wayward chorus-girl whose fair name he had once blackened in his column."

THE play is called "both funny and vulgar," but—

"Whatever else you may say about it, it is theater. It is a series of minor explosions across the footlights. By casting for type rather than artistry, and by beating the pace into a noisy sententiousness, Mr. Thompson [the producer] has succeeded in reviving the centrifugal formula.

"Now, casting for type is no more than opportunism. Instead of developing actors, it hamstrings them; instead of evoking emotion, it merely skims excitement off the surface.

"But the Broadway comic melodrama is no well-spring of poetic rapture, and type-casting can result in the heartiest comedy. Charles D. Brown, who is an excellent actor in his own right, is briskly cynical as a type of disillusioned newspaper reporter. Mildred Wall is likewise tartly amusing in the familiar type of baneful secretary. As the sentimental, hearthside mother of a derisive Broadway columnist, Jean Adair is a cartoon of mother love. And nothing in the realm of type-casting could be much funnier than Allen Jenkins's routine gunman who knows when he is beyond his depth in racketeering.

"They are familiar types. Both 'Blessed Event' and the direction accent them just to the edge of caricature. What might be dull and distasteful becomes hilarious."

Back in Trouper Days

Perhaps the 'eighties, but Mrs. Fiske was actress from a child.

## Alfonso No Author

WILL Spain's ex-king write his memoirs?

The "Diarist" of the London *Evening Standard* is skeptical, in spite of affirmative rumors. Saying:

"One reason for my skepticism is that Don Alfonso regards his Royal dignity too highly to venture into the best-seller market. He has stedfastly refused the handsome offers which have been repeatedly made to him for film scenarios, magazine articles, newspaper interviews, advertising 'puffs,' and even autographs.

"He has not even replied to the staggering offers made to him to go to Hollywood."

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## Personalities, Not Actors

"WE HAVE ALMOST NO ACTORS on the American stage to-day."

Do you hear a cry of astonished protest from the stage profession? Will the devotee rush to the defense of his favorite star?

True, a qualification accompanies the pronouncement here quoted. The writer in *The Nation* (New York) speaks of actors "in the highest sense of the term."

Even Mrs. Fiske, he says, "was merely triumphantly Mrs. Fiske" in the last twelve years of her life.

"Here was a personality, sharp and clear, and on the stage, as everywhere else in life, personality is rare enough to make its ineradicable mark. But whether it is acting is an entirely different question."

*The Nation* withholds the name of its writer, and we can not credit the following, except by inference, to its critic, Mr. Joseph Wood Krutch.

He gives us an interesting analysis of our actorless state:

"We have a number of amusing, charming, and intelligent men, and a number, probably greater, of beautiful, delightful, amusing, and even highly affecting women. And in each successive part we see them in they are merely engagingly themselves. The self they act has rarely the edge that Mrs. Fiske's self had, and in that sense she was far superior; but altho they appear on the stage with great naturalness, they never present the personality of any character but their own.

"We have rather grown to expect this naturalness, and to forget what first-rate acting really is like.

"Thus when we see an actor who, as the Englishman Charles Laughton this season has done, presents in turn two characters entirely different from each other—the one a broken-down English clerk with a crime on his conscience, the other a volatile French detective, accent and all—our erudite dramatic critics rise almost to a man and salute him as a splendid 'character actor.'

"In other words, a limitation, a derogation in contrast to Mr. Soandso, who as *Hamlet* or *Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford* is always unmistakably Mr. Soandso, or rather, who could not play *Hamlet* at all because he is of the *Wallingford* type and hence is never cast in any other way. To this extent the fault lies with our producers.

"They see Miss Pauline Lord play with great convincingness the part of a possest woman, one who is not quite of the earth earthy, and they never think of her except when such a part appears. Miss Lord herself, meanwhile, longs to play comedy parts, without result."

WHAT would we do with a Moscow Art Theater, if it were possible to create one here? The writer says:

"We had an example in the Moscow Art Theater of acting in its highest sense. The company played its repertory, and their clown to-day was the tragic hero of to-morrow night; or the comedy heroine was in the next play her own grandmother. While this sort of thing was received with considerable popular acclaim, partly because it was the fashion, it is doubtful if the American public would like to see its favorites carry on so."

### 'Ware of Poets

A FEARFUL vision of poets rushing madly into the *Congressional Record* was raised in the House of Representatives.

It was quickly dispelled, however, as the February 20 issue of that record of the nation's talk shows in a passage published under the caption of "extended remarks":

"MR. BOYLAN. 'Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *Record* by inserting therein four short poems, one about Mary, the mother of Washington, and three others about George Washington.'

"Mr. UNDERHILL. 'Mr. Speaker, altho all this is very nice, I feel that the *Record* is no place for poems. If we permit this, we would have all the poets in the country trying to get into the *Record*. I object.'"

## The Ferris Covers

WITH ONE MORE following the present reproduction, our series of historical pictures by the late J. L. G. Ferris will be concluded.

Those who have kept the whole series will have a fine gallery of American life in early days.

The first of these ornamented our issue of July 7, 1928.

In the end we shall have presented forty-four of the seventy-six executed by the artist before his death, on March 18, 1930.

His collection of historical paintings was on exhibition in the old Congress Hall, Philadelphia, from April, 1916, to October, 1931, where they were much visited.

They cover a long period of years from the discovery of the continent by Columbus to the U-boat sinkings in the World War.

As Philadelphia could not furnish adequate space for their permanent exhibition, Mrs. Ferris, widow of the artist, has donated the entire collection to the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, and the series dealing with the first President is now on view in that city as part of the celebration of the Washington Bicentennial.

In a recent issue of *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) we read:

"As far back as 1898 Mr. Ferris finished his first historical subject, altho even earlier he had been combing Europe for authentic sketch material that would give background for the earlier paintings in the series. His first picture was of 'General Howe's Levee' in 1777, and it was sold soon after its completion.

"Not until then did Ferris begin to consider building up an entire historical series, but he could not see his way clear to painting without profit for a long number of years.

"For some time he pondered the problem, and then decided to let modern reproductive processes solve it for him. As a result, he published reproductions of his pictures, copyrighting them, and thus making it possible for him to preserve the original paintings as a collection.

"Many of the pictures have been used as reproductions in school text-books, and children the country over are familiar with Mr. Ferris's work. In this city, while the paintings were at Congress Hall, history teachers took their classes to view them as part of the history lesson.

"Two of the Washington series were completed just before Mr. Ferris died. One showed Stuart painting the famous Vaughan portrait of Washington from life, while Martha Washington criticized the likeness, with Harriet Chew leaning on the back of her chair.

"Another, the last painted by Ferris, was the marriage of Washington. The seventy-six works in the collection were not painted in chronological order, but rather as one subject suggested another to the artist in the course of his work."

THE picture on to-day's cover, "News From Mount Vernon, 1796," carries this explanatory note:

"When the seat of national government was removed from New York to Philadelphia, in 1790, President Washington leased as his home in the new capital, the stately Morris mansion on the south side of High (now Market) Street at the present site of Numbers 528 and 530.

"It was one of the city's most imposing residences, having served as headquarters for Lord Howe during the British occupancy in the fall, winter, and spring of 1777-1778, and later as the home of Robert Morris, Revolutionary patriot, who generously offered his place to Washington and moved into the house next door, on the southeast corner of Sixth Street.

"Mr. Ferris's picture gives an intimate view of the street entrance to the house, with a glimpse in the background of the brick wall and tops of trees in the garden between the Presidential Mansion and the home of Robert Morris.

"Our picture shows a typical delivery of mail at the Executive Mansion, with His Excellency in black, his adopted daughter, Eleanor Custis, with uncovered head, and one of her intimates on the front steps awaiting with deep interest the various packets, missives, and other bits of mail which the somewhat abashed messenger was about to deliver.

"Whether the expectant ones were rewarded with good news or not the artist has not disclosed, but we trust the crops at Mount Vernon were reported as satisfactory and that friends and kindred in Virginia were all in good health."

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# Is the Great Depression Killing Family Life?

FATHER AT THE KITCHEN SINK—it is not an unfamiliar picture.

But is he washing dishes now in bitterness of soul, with a wife nagging at him because he can do no better, and the children secretly railing at him as a disgraceful failure?

Or is he a hero in the strife, and are all the members of the family cheerfully chipping in to make both ends meet—if they can do so?

In short, what is the effect of the Great Depression on family life?

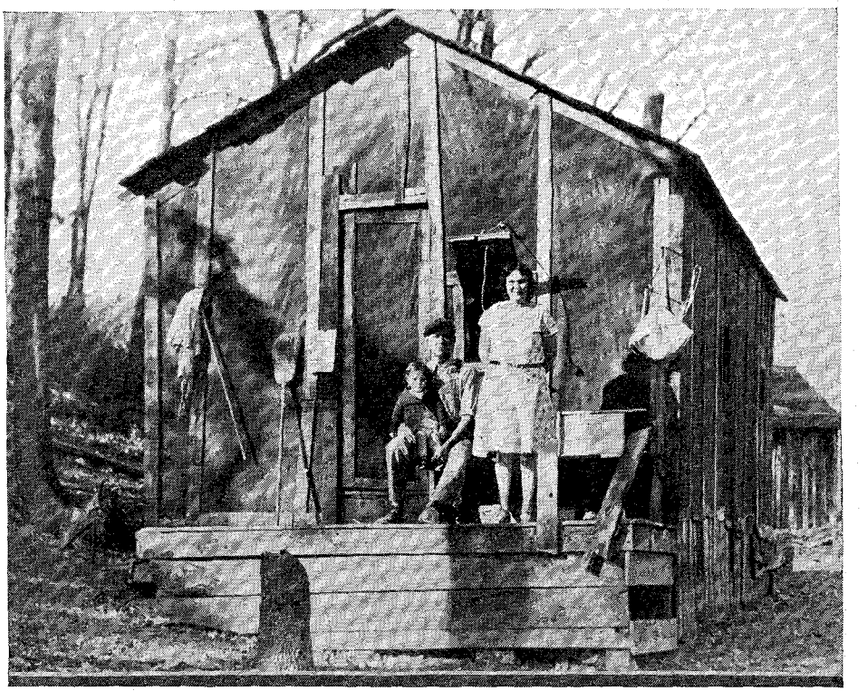
Social and mental hygienists disagree. One set sees family life disintegrating, father reduced to drunkenness, perhaps to murder or suicide– hatred stalking under the lintel.

Another group says that a saving grace of the Depression is that it has strengthened the bulwark of family life and kept love from flying out of the windo·

The first is a terrible picture.

Bitterness, cynicism, loss of self-respect, family quarrels, defiance of all moral and secular laws—these are some of the tragic effects which some 900 social workers say they have observed in visits to nearly 750,000 poor families in New York City, Mekka of hope for millions, but the end of the trail for so many.

The reckoning is set forth in the report to the Welfare Council, the New York philanthropic agency which spreads its sheltering wings over so many of the great city's unfortunates.



Acme

The Spirit of Never Say Die

This happy-looking family from Tulsa, Oklahoma, is one of a group which is solving the unemployment problem by building anew in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas, where they have land and will grow everything they need. The above is a shack to be used until a log cabin is built. More than 2,000 are expected to join the colony.

OCCASIONALLY unemployment is seen to have a stimulating effect on individuals, arousing energy and ingenuity to meet the personal problem and awakening an intellectual interest in the larger economic and social questions involved, the report points out. But the adverse consequences, varying according to temperament, circumstances, and stage of unemployment, make a long and sinister catalog.

These are listed in the report, in part, as follows:

"Discouragement, depression, desperation—often to the verge, and sometimes to the point, of stealing, murder, and suicide.

"Bewilderment and mental confusion.

"Loss of self-confidence, development of a sense of failure and inferiority.

"Loss of initiative and sense of responsibility.

"Passive submission and endurance, loss of courage to go on looking for work or to try anything new.

"Obsession with the necessity of finding work, inability to take an interest in other activities or to meet other obligations.

"Bitterness and disrespect for law and religion, moral and spiritual deterioration.

"Cynicism, resentment, antagonism, rebellion—against society, against the Government, against things in general.

"Loss of pride and self-respect, carelessness about personal appearance, sensitiveness, and avoidance of social contacts.

"Restlessness, craving for excitement and distraction, leading to drinking and gambling.

"Mental and nervous disturbances, from irritability and excessive worry up to serious pathological conditions.

"Constant fear, even when again employed."

"As a result of the economic conditions of the past two years," the report adds, in summarizing the effects of unemployment on family life, "family affection has been sorely tried, conjugal and parental ties have been weakened, family groups have disintegrated, the source of income has shifted from the husband and father to the wife and children or to the public, paternal authority has lost force, home discipline has suffered, personality difficulties and family problems have been precipitated, instability and insecurity have increased."

These perils to family life are observed also by Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, director of the Institute for Child Guidance. Families affected by the Depression can be classified in three groups, said Dr. Lowrey, as the New York *Times* quotes from his lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine under the auspices of the New York City Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The first and most important group, he said, shows an increase in the hostile reactions among members of the family toward one another and toward society.

The second manifests a consolidation process.

Then there is a miscellaneous group in which the individuals as such are affected in their nervous mechanism without changing the family group itself.

IT is the father who is hardest hit in the families affected by hostility reactions. The mother feels that the father could get employment if he tried hard enough. The children undergo a change of feeling toward the erstwhile successful father, particularly where there are boys who have jobs. If the father assumes a domestic rôle, he is also likely to lose caste with himself and the children.

Often the feeling of inadequacy, said Dr. Lowrey, results in a "flight reaction," the father taking either to alcoholism or



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gambling. There are many cases of desertion, and a marked increase in suicide rates.

In addition, said Dr. Lowrey, there are hostile reactions toward society as a whole, a readiness to embrace any social or political doctrine that promises relief. This is manifested by a marked hostility reaction toward social standards, a bitterness against the economic system that made the situation possible, and a turning away from religion.

Here is nearly all the indigo in stock. But is the picture true to life?

Other hygienists assert that never before has there been such a demonstration of the power of family life as that called forth by the present struggle for existence.

Present conditions are bringing wider recognition of marriage and home-making as vital to social welfare, says Dr. Edward L. Keyes, president of the American Social Hygiene Association. Dr. John L. Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild, declares that the family is proving the "first line of defense against this great crisis," and is not only growing more powerful but is changing its nature. The two doctors were addressing the Regional Conference on Social Hygiene in New York sponsored by nine welfare and health agencies.

"The people who are doing the real work in the crisis are the members of families," says Dr. Elliott, as *The Times* quotes him. "Never have I seen such a demonstration of the power of family life."

DESPITE criticisms of the family by Bernard Shaw and others, and fears of its disintegration, it is proving the bulwark of defense all over the world, Dr. Elliott continues, and the efforts of social workers are outdone by the heroism of mothers and fathers and working children. As he sees it:

"Members of the family are now turning toward each other with greater, more intelligent interdependence.

"If any phase of present financial depression can be called a blessing, it is this, that people have come to a greater realization of their need of each other. There is a wider understanding and disposition to recognize marriage and home-making as vital to social welfare. The family is being viewed as an institution which may be reclaimed and adjusted under expert guidance if it has gone wrong or is out of order."

Keystone

For Conscience' Sake

A young member of the Mennonites who fled Soviet Russia rather than give up their faith.

## Rest, as Well as Work, for All

THE wheels of industry may turn all the time, but it isn't necessary for the same men to do all the turning.

Acting on that theory, clergymen and social workers in New Jersey are backing a Senate bill which would insure one day's rest in seven to all industrial workers in that State. Similar legislation is said to be already in successful operation in New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

Recent investigations, notes *The Churchman* (Episcopal), have shown that while thousands are out of work in New Jersey, other thousands are being forced to work seven days a week. Yet—

"Laws already in force in other States have proved that it is possible 'to have continuous industries without continuous people.' The bill is not only a humane measure, but represents an entirely sound position economically. It is a strange comment on the 'progress of civilization' that a machine age should have developed so marked a departure from the early religious codes which guaranteed one day's rest in seven."

# Exiled for Conscience

NO COMPROMISE WITH CONSCIENCE.

It was the battle-cry of seventeen hundred-odd Evangelicals in Soviet Russia when ordered to surrender their faith or leave the country.

They could have accepted the terms of the Soviet and let their children grow up pagans.

But they didn't. They left everything and got out.

Barred from the westward journey, they took a desperate chance of surviving the long trek across Asia, in the hope that somehow they would reach North or South America, to start over again.

They were pursued clear to the Chinese frontier by the hatred of the governing clique, Antonia H. Froendt tells us in the Federal Council *Bulletin*. One group of families was just preparing to cross the Amur River when the Soviet cavalry patrol caught up with them. To turn back meant death; to go forward meant facing the angry river, then in flood. They scrambled into boats and pushed off. Rifle shots killed two people and wounded others; one boat was hit below the water-line and began to fill. The survivors reached the opposite shore more dead than alive.

Nor were their troubles over when they reached Manchuria, says the writer:

"Bandits plundered them of their last resources in money or other valuables, and they were stranded in various towns and villages far inland, hundreds of miles from the coast. Gradually, relief agencies brought them to Harbin, and there they were crowded together to wait for a chance to emigrate.

"Every now and then a new contingent would arrive from Hulin or some other distant border town. Recently news has come that fifty-five Evangelicals are being cared for at the Roman Catholic mission at Sin Kiang, Kuldja, in Tibet. They have been there for months, but so backward are the means of communication that word of their whereabouts has just reached Harbin.

"Meanwhile, both the United States and Canada had put up barriers to further immigration, so that the unhappy refugees were left without a place to go, and no means of getting there if a refuge were offered."

HOWEVER, once their plight was known, Christian benevolence began to rouse itself on their behalf, and money was raised for the transportation and settlement of the refugees. The fact that "notice to vacate" was given to them by the head of the military police in Harbin helped to spur relief action, and the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria added another impetus.

The refugees include a few Catholics, but the greater number are Lutherans and Mennonites. The Catholics will be cared for by their own. The Lutherans had hoped to go to Canada, but in view of the Canadian immigration laws, are considering Australia and Brazil.

The Mennonites, however, are ready to move, and one group has already started for Paraguay. Their goal, we read, is the "Chaco," a healthful prairie region in western Paraguay, where twenty-five Mennonite villages already exist. The charter granted by the Paraguayan Government is said to be most liberal, and the fugitives will find shelters, wells, and clearings awaiting them.

"What it must mean to the refugees, so long cooped up in their cramped quarters at Harbin, after all they have gone through, to see at last the doors of hope swing open, and to

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glimpse the promise of a new life beyond—that," says the writer, "can be left to the imagination. Much hardship and privation and hard pioneer work lie before them, but there is also religious freedom and the hope for peace."

## The Anglican Church's Dispute Over the Lord's Table

"THE TABLE IS THE LORD'S and not man's."

This downright declaration we find in the strong appeal of the English National Church League that Nonconformists be admitted in certain cases to Holy Communion in Anglican churches. The request originated with the Bishops.

No one group, it is maintained, is entitled to lay down conditions on which people should approach the Table.

The full tragedy of the present situation was illustrated by an elderly clergyman, the Rev. J. E. Boggis, who told of a personal experience, which he declared had left him with lasting regret. He said, as we quote him from the London *Evening Standard:*

"I was a young and zealous priest, very jealous for the rubrics. There came to my parish an old retired Congregational minister. There was no Nonconformist church within several miles, and he asked me if I would administer Communion to him, because he thought he was not long for this world.

"I refused his request. Now I recognize that my action was unkind, uncharitable, and cruel."

A different story with an opposite and happier effect was told by the Archdeacon of Newark. We quote it from the same source:

"I was vicar of a village where a Nonconformist chapel had to close. The congregation asked if I would receive them in Communion. I said I was unable to allow it because of the rubric, but I consulted my Bishop. I shall always revere him, because he informed me that in the circumstances I might agree to the request, and these people became members of my church."

BUT such hospitality, says the English Church Union, is an assault upon reason, Scripture, and Catholic tradition. It is flatly against the existing church law to admit to Holy Communion any one who has not been confirmed, or is ready and desirous to be confirmed, in accordance with the rites of the Anglican Church.

In fact, Free Churchmen the Union regards as members of the Church of England who are excommunicated and placed under discipline. They are "Separatists who continue in separation," and they must remain under the ban until they voluntarily return to the fold from which they broke away.

Anglo-Catholic feeling against the Bishops' proposal was so strong, we read in the London *Morning Post,* as to give rise to hints of possible secessions if it should become effective as it stood.

It was already legal for Nonconformists in "special areas"—in foreign countries—in special circumstances, to be admitted to participation in Holy Communion in Anglican Churches. The Bishops desired to extend these special areas to England, and they claim, we read, that they have the power to admit Nonconformists to Communion at Anglican altars in special circumstances at their own discretion. They invited the clergy to give advice and offer criticism, and thereby precipitated a general engagement. After much debate by the Lower Houses of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, the question was postponed until the next sessions.

THE issue is said to be the most important since the attempt to revise the Book of Common Prayer, that attempt having been defeated in Parliament, which, tho composed of men and women of all faiths and none, has the final voice in proposed changes in the ritual of the Established Church.

"It is the greatest question before the Church at present," declared Prebendary C. Harris, a prominent Anglo-Catholic, "whether Archbishops and Bishops must obey the law, or are able to dispense themselves from it." Others exprest a like opinion, tho a few championed the Bishops' cause. However, the Archbishop of York stated in his address to the Convocation of the Northern province, we read, that the admission of members of other denominations to Holy Communion has been a continuous practise of the Church in varying degrees. According to the Manchester *Guardian,* he said that the confirmation rubric is for the discipline of members of the Church of England, and has no application to the question of how they should themselves treat members of other denominations.

HOWEVER, the issue is much simpler than might appear from the debates, observes *The Guardian,* an organ of the Church of England, which goes on to recite:

"There are times and circumstances in which it is desirable to admit to Communion those who are not confirmed or 'ready and desirous to be confirmed.' These occasions may not be frequent, but they occur; and some wise policy is demanded in regard to them. The impressive examples given by the Archdeacon of Newark and Mr. Boggis obviously found an echo in the experience of the majority of priests.

"From time to time—in England no less than in Canada or Australia—a Presbyterian or a Free Churchman, cut off from the ministrations of his own society, finds himself desirous to receive the Sacrament. From time to time a Lutheran or other Continental Protestant—unconfirmed in the Anglican sense—is in the same position. From time to time groups of Christians of different denominations gather together to promote Christian unity. An act of Communion is the natural—almost the inevitable culmination of their enterprise.

"What the Bishops are asking is: Is it not better that safeguards should be erected, and that the parish priest should feel that he can call in the Bishop to his assistance—a strength that the more careful sort very much desire? The debate showed unequivocally that the majority of Anglican clergy recognize that charity demands the admission of Nonconformists in certain circumstances. This is the salient fact. It also showed that, as yet, they are not quite clear how these occasions are to be defined. That will be the work of the committees and of the adjourned debate."

### If One Be Left

**By Molly Anderson Haley**

AGAIN the prophet troubleth Israel,
The cycle turns, new days repeat the old;
The priests of Baal, worshipers of gold,
Invoke their god, recite the ancient spell,
(The Carmel mount of Now their citadel.)
The altar waits, all day they cry, "Uphold
Our Faith!" In vain they shout, they plead, they scold,
No voice replies, as then no fire fell.

Yet with the hour of evening sacrifice
If one be left, though there be only one
Obedient to the word, a servant, blest
Because he lives but to be beauty's eyes,
The sign will come, the miracle be done,
I AM shall answer from the flaming west.

—*The Churchman, New York.*

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# CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THERE's been a great crop of Washington poems, all the virtues celebrated, but it seems to take an Englishman to strike a real imaginative note. In the New York *Herald Tribune:*

## WASHINGTON'S LAST BIRTHDAY

By Alfred Noyes

*On Washington's last birthday, his young kinswoman, Nelly Custis, was married to his nephew.*

"My birthday, Nelly, and your wedding-day!
  Give me your hands, and let me look at you.
I have no doubt you love him, as you say.
  He is my sister's son. I love him, too.
We had great games together, long ago.
When he was—eight; and I—three-score or so;
And, for you both, I've just one prayer to pray:
  Be true to one another, still be true."—

"Dear uncle George"—and Nelly's frank gray eyes
  Smiled up at that grim mouth, that bent gray head,—
"We're young, I know; but very, very wise!"
  A chime rang out; and, blushing rosy-red,
She cried, "But you must hurry; You must wear
Your *best* new uniform from France, my dear,—
Frogs, epaulettes, and gold embroideries!
  *Promise!*"—*He smiled,*—"*My very* best," he said.

The guests were gathering at the sunlit door.
  She heard his footstep echoing thro' the hall,
She turned to see the splendor that he wore;
  And saw—a shadow that out-shone them all.
This was his "best" indeed! He had spoken true!
He stood there in the worn old buff and blue.
Faded in great campaigns, long, long before;
  And her heart leapt, as at a bugle-call.

Faded the colors of that war-worn host
  Who took for their new flag God's ancient sky;
Faded like those, half sentry and half ghost,
  That guard dark aisles of age-long memory . . .
Her arm slipped round his neck. His grizzled head
Bent down to her.—"O, best by far," she said.
"I did not know the way I loved you most;
  But we shall not forget now, he or I."

---

HERE are lines we quote from a review in *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) of "Poems and Translations" (Constable), by Dr. Robin Flower. He does not see the dead lying and murmuring in Flanders Field. The title we do not know:

By Dr. Robin Flower

They had forgotten that for which they died,
Ardours and angers, valiancy and pride,
The blows given for blows, the blood, the stench,
The grenade scattering death in the dripping trench,
The humming death and the droning death in the air,
And the sad earth pitted and riven everywhere—
They had forgotten all; and now gathered together
Like flocks of birds fluttering in the serene weather
When the exhausted summer day draws to an end,
Enemy by enemy going as friend by friend,
Rejoicing and noting these, truants from life,
Forgetting mistress and friend, children and wife,
Released from hate and love, mated or unmated,
Wondering at how they had loved, how they had hated,
Spirits alight and alert, circling and flying
Over death and life, being done with living and dying,
Being free of the flesh, glad runaways from that prison
Eager for joy, avid of light, from slumber arisen;
So enemy going by enemy as friend by friend
In the level light of the quiet evening end,
They flew and mounted and dwindled and so were gone.
And the night drew down and stars came one by one.
A wandering wind began to murmur and sigh,
And the earth lay lonely under a livid sky.

THIS is Stratford-on-Avon gossip that couldn't "know a hawk from a hand-saw." In *Scribner's:*

## GOSSIP

(1585 A.D.)

By Mildred Plew Merryman

Good-morrow, neighbor! Hast thou heard the prate?
Some wags at Charlecot have slain a deer;
They've found young Shackspeare's lanthorn by the gate—
Sir Lucy's in a proper wax, I hear!
Aye, that's what comes of dallying with skites
And drumbling after player folk in pubs;
Young Will, they say, would tarry on o' nights
And tipple were the glass Beelzebub's.
Ah, wellaway! He'll set no worlds agape!
And now he's skipped—gone Londonward—Poor Will!
That trollops' town will take him by the nape
And snuff him like a rushlight on a sill.

I'faith, ten shillings to a groat, I'll bet
The merry whoreson rides a gibbet yet!

---

A CAPETOWN paper printed a Kipling-esque poem in 1901, but the author was Edgar Wallace, and the question is, did he take a leaf out of Kipling's book or did he have a parallel inspiration? Metrically he seems as good as his elder. F. P. A. of *The Herald Tribune* brings this out of the past:

## GINGER JAMES

By Edgar Wallace

A spell I 'ad to wait
Outside the barrick gate,
  For Ginger James was passin' out as I was passin' in;
'E was only a recruit
But I give 'im the salute,
  For I'll never get another chance of givin' it agin.

'E'd little brains, I'll swear
Beneath 'is ginger 'air,
  'Is personal attractions—well they wasn't very large;
'E was in every mill,
An' a foul-mouthed chap, but still
  We'll forgive 'im all 'is drawbacks—'e 'as taken 'is discharge.

'E once got fourteen days
For 'is idle, drunken ways,
  An' the colonel said the nasty things that colonels sometimes say;
'E called 'im to his face
The regiment's disgrace,
  But the colonel took 'is 'at off when he passed 'im by today.

For days 'e used to dwell
Inside the guardroom cell,
  Where they put the darbies on 'im for a 'owlin', savage brute;
But as by the guard 'e went
They give 'im the "present"!
  An' the little bugler sounded off the "general salute."

The band turned out to play
Poor Ginger James away,
  'Is captain an' 'is company come down to see 'im off,
An' thirteen file an' rank
With three rounds each of blank,
  An' 'e rode down on a carriage like a bloomin' city toff.

'E doesn't want no pass,
'E's travellin' first class,
  'Is travellin' rug's a Union Jack, which isn't bad at all,
The tune the drummers play
It ain't so very gay,
  But a rather slow selection from a piece that's known as "Saul."

THE *Saturday Review of Literature* (New York) gives us a foretaste from the "Collected Poems" of Elinor Wylie, soon to be published by Alfred A. Knopf.

## INDENTURED

By Elinor Wylie

I will not enter any cloud
And close its quiet on my mind,
And I must never be too proud
And always be too kind.

I must send my heart to a hard school
And educate it to be brave,
For it is wise to be a fool
And noble to be a slave.

Although enchanting caverns pierce
Beneath the crystal of the seas,
Beyond the stellar universe,
I will not enter these.

It is my duty, my desire,
And my irrevocable fate
To gather kindling for a fire
And scrub a common plate.

The virtuous and beloved dead
Need neither cassia buds nor myrrh,
But living men require bread
However they may err.

And if a cup is set before
A man who will not drink from it,
Why, there are other wines to pour
And fires to be lit.

To feed the beggar and the prince,
To warm the madman and the thief;
I have known this labor ever since
My mind accepted grief.

But I shall be more blessed than damned
When this my servitude is done,
And I have found the dark, and slammed
Its door against the sun.

---

PERHAPS he thinks of a straight furrow, of stony soil, of gee, haw, and straining horses, and may be a tragedy up at the house. But *The Saturday Review* (London) wonders:

## OPPORTUNITY

By J. D. O.

What ample time the ploughman has for thought,
  To ponder many things!
This life; the days that constitute his span;
  The seasons sliding round.
And yet, I wonder if he's wiser than
  The worker in a town,
Or if he merely ploughs, and thinks of nought.

---

WHILE we have such satirists as Huxley and Wyndham Lewis, Mr. Dodd feels we still need a Swift. He speaks from the Conning Tower of *The Herald Tribune* (New York):

## TO JONATHAN SWIFT

By Lee Wilson Dodd

Master of scorn, of arctic anger, now
The world is rotten-ripe for you—too late;
Now, if at any time, your venomous hate
Might justly crown with serpents the blind brow
Of idiot man! whose madness, like a sow
Eating her farrow, cannot even wait
Life's sure extinction by non-human Fate.
Fools must eat fools, it seems. . . .
  I know not how,
If, still adventuring, Lemuel Gulliver
Explored Geneva, he would tell his tale,
Or how adorn the shambles of Shanghai;
Yet I suspect some Yahoos might turn pale
Before they gagged that truthful mariner
And had him shot at midnight as God's spy.



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OLDSMOBILE *Six and Eight*
PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

## Oldsmobile Brings You The Latest Advancements In Two New Cars For 1932

. . . The two new Oldsmobiles for 1932, the larger Six and the new Straight Eight, are modern to the minute in every respect. Modern in appearance. Modern in features. Modern in performance. Both cars, for example, will accelerate swiftly and smoothly up to forty in second. And both cars do it quietly and without effort. Shifting, too, is completely silent. Oldsmobile's Syncro-Mesh transmission enables you to change gears without a hint of clashing, whether you use Free Wheeling or conventional drive. Unusually fast, delightfully smooth and quiet, these two new Oldsmobiles will appeal to you from every standpoint. Try them, by all means, and satisfy yourself of their outstanding value in the moderate price field.

THE NEW OLDSMOBILE • THE SIX FROM $875 • • THE EIGHT FROM $975 • • F. O. B. LANSING

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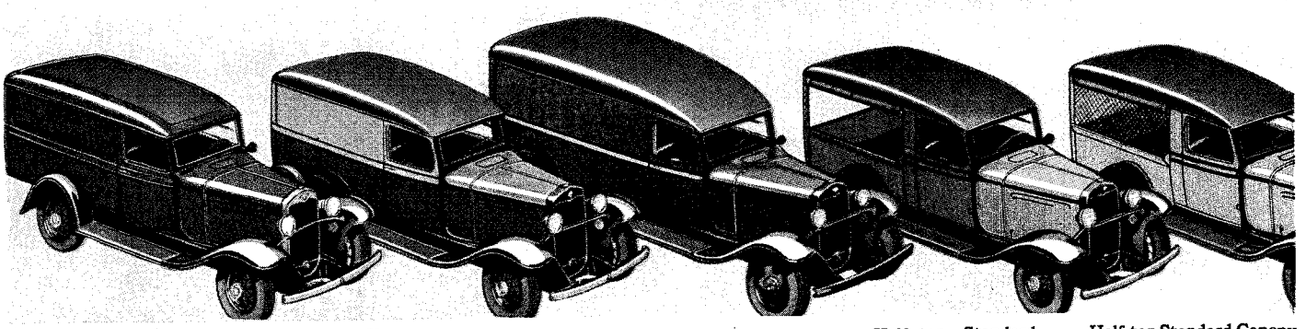


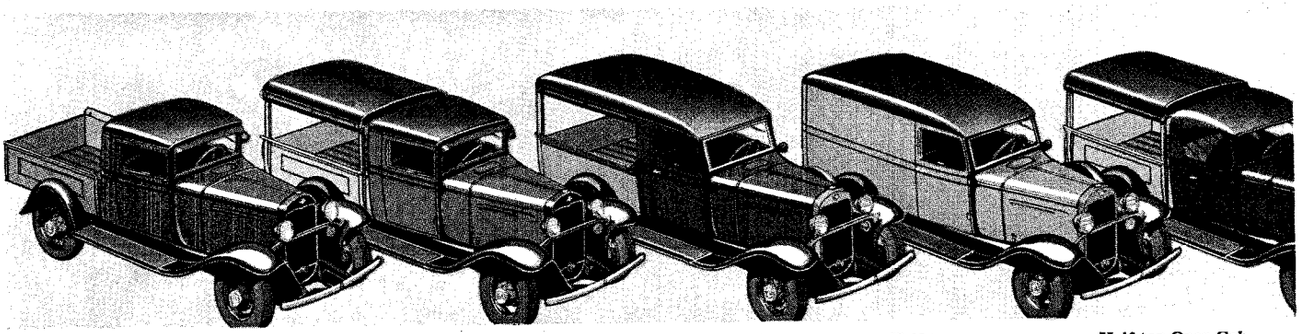
Half-ton De Luxe Panel, $595

Half-ton Standard Panel, $560

1½-ton Panel, $755

Half-ton Standard Canopy Express, $560

Half-ton Standard Canopy Express with Screen Sides, $579



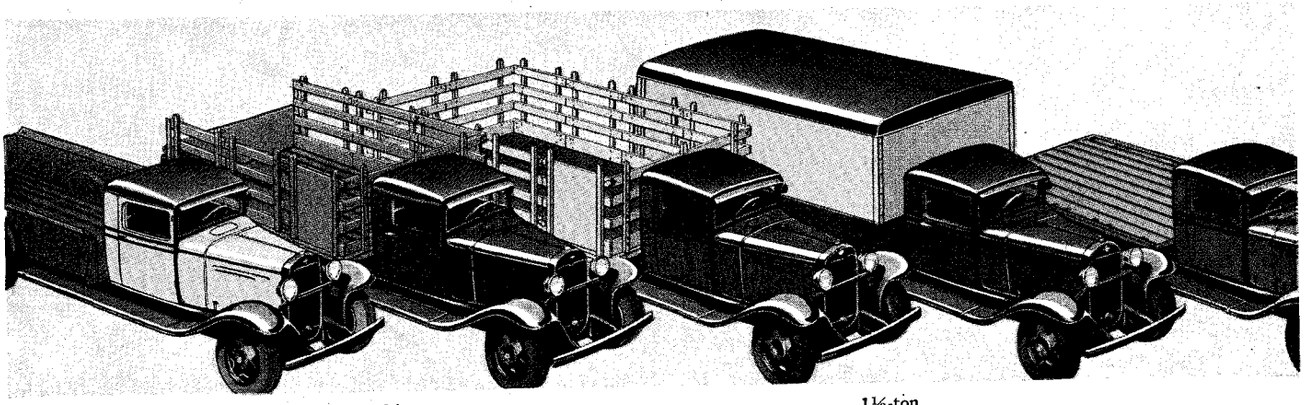
Half-ton Closed Cab Pick-up, $470

Half-ton Closed Cab Pick-up with Canopy Top, $500

Half-ton Special Canopy Express, $580

Half-ton Special Panel, $580

Half-ton Open Cab Pick-up with Canopy Top, $470



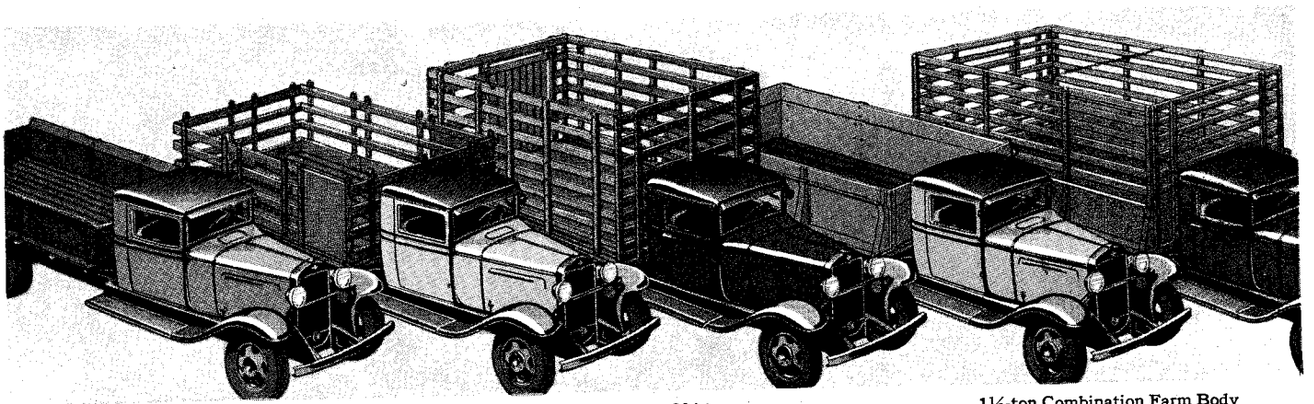
1½-ton 131″ Open Express, $695

1½-ton 131″ Stake Express, $710

1½-ton 157″ Stake $785

1½-ton 157″ Van Panel, $1020

1½-ton 131″ Platform, $670



1½-ton 131″ High and Wide Express $705

1½-ton 131″ Stake, $700

1½-ton 131″ High Rack, $715

1½-ton Combination Farm Body With Tip-Tops, $820 With High Racks, $855

*All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Dual wheels on 131″ trucks $25 extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms*

# CHEVROLET

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CHEVROLET ANNOUNCES

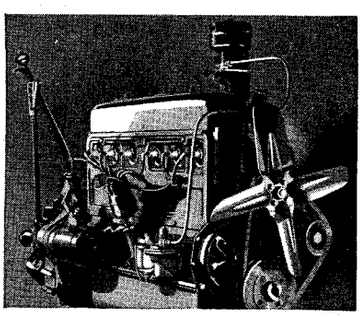
A NEW LINE OF SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS

# NEW BODIES • NEW CHASSIS

# NEW LOW PRICES

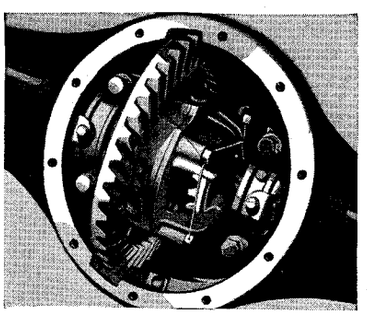
CHEVROLET Chevrolet is now providing American business and industry with a new, more efficient, more *economical* type of modern transportation. A complete new line of Chevrolet six-cylinder trucks is now available—new in chassis—new in bodies—and selling at new, greatly reduced prices. These price reductions range from $10 to as high as $65. They make Chevrolet's first-cost one of the lowest in the commercial car market. The new Chevrolet trucks are available as *complete* units—in models for practically every hauling and delivery field. There are half-ton and 1½-ton capacities—wheelbase lengths of 109, 131 and 157 inches—and a wide assortment of 28 different body-types. Every vital mechanical part—from the new truck-type six-cylinder engine to the new rear axle—has been either strengthened, enlarged, or improved in design. Many advancements have been added to the Chevrolet-built bodies to provide smarter appearance, greater strength and larger bulk capacity. And the new Chevrolet-built cabs are roomier and more comfortable. As a result of all these new improvements, combined with new reduced prices and Chevrolet's matchless economy of operation, the six-cylinder Chevrolet is now, more than ever, the truck to buy for lowest transportation costs.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS



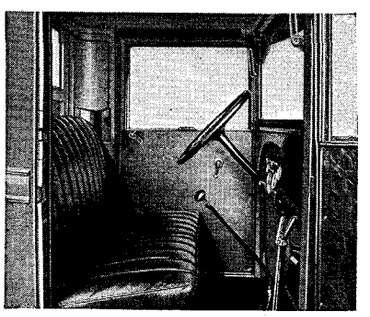
**SIX-CYLINDER TRUCK-TYPE ENGINE**

Down-draft carburetor, improved lubricating and cooling systems, counter-balanced crankshaft and many other advancements add to the power, speed, smoothness and economy of Chevrolet's special valve-in-head truck engine.



**SPECIAL TRUCK-TYPE REAR AXLE**

The rear axle is larger and stronger in shaft, gears, bearings and housing. On 1½-ton models the gear ratio is 5.43 to 1, which, with the 4-speed transmission, is the most efficient ratio of power and speed for economical operation.



**ROOMIER, MORE COMFORTABLE CAB**

The new closed cab is larger. The all-metal roof and floor are insulated. Doors are wide, weatherstripped and have plate-glass windows. Equipment includes cowl ventilator, automatic windshield wiper, rear vision mirror.

CHASSIS PRICED AS LOW AS **$355** ½-TON MODELS WITH BODIES AS LOW AS **$440** 1½-TON MODELS WITH BODIES AS LOW AS **$670**

*All prices f.o.b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. Dual wheels on 131" trucks, $25 extra*

SIX CYLINDER **TRUCKS**

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# Carbon -Fungus

## A PARASITE THAT STEALS POWER

Easy to keep valves clean and lightning-fast . . . if you keep them clear of flinty carbon—with VEEDOL.

Easy to keep piston heads from caking thick with rock-hard carbon growths—with VEEDOL.

Easy to keep plugs and cylinder heads factory-smooth, safe from fouling carbon—with VEEDOL.

Easy to side step costly carbon-removing jobs—if you use VEEDOL . . . And remember that any one of them may cost you more than a year's supply of carbon-free VEEDOL.

Easy to keep your motor safe from cold, for VEEDOL lubricates at 20° below zero. And safe from blinding heat, for VEEDOL protects at far above the boiling point.

Easy to buy VEEDOL . . . wherever you see the orange-and-black sign . . . at no price-premium.

A TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED PRODUCT

ANTI-CARBON **VEEDOL** MOTOR OIL

100% PENNSYLVANIA

99.1% CARBON-FREE


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# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## Indigestible Music

WILD, RAUCOUS MUSIC in a restaurant may send the guests home with indigestion.

And they mistakenly blame the cook for it.

Jazz is especially apt to upset digestion, according to a writer in *The American Weekly* (New York), and it should not be played at restaurants if the proprietors desire their guests to be free from discomfort.

Much scientific testimony on this matter is assembled in *The Weekly's* article. In it we read:

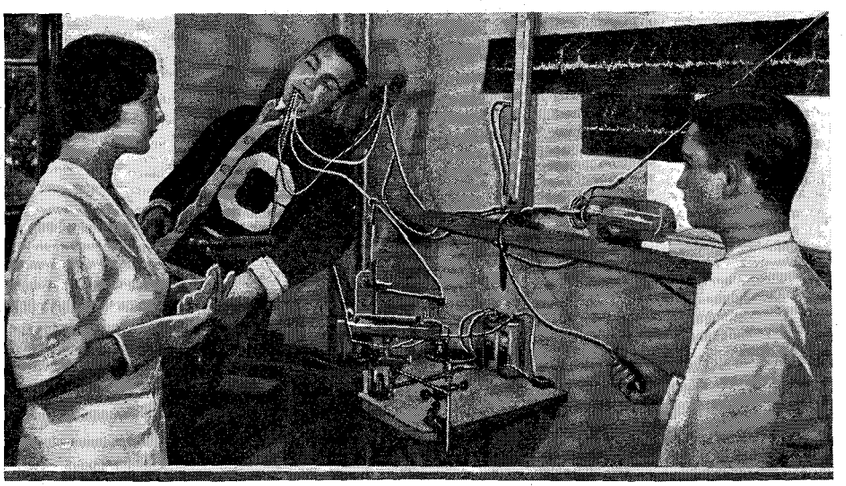
"When jazz goes into most people's ears, it goes straight to their stomachs.

"When to the crazy music is added the barbarous custom of getting up from the table every few minutes and dancing, the effects are even worse.

"And these are the reasons, many scientists believe, for the increasing number of patients who complain to their doctors that they have indigestion after 'eating out' at restaurants where jazz bands, 'special entertainers,' and dancing accompany the meals.

"'This effect of music upon appetite and digestion,' writes Mr. T. Swann Harding, a government scientist at Washington, in a recent article in *American Medicine*, should be investigated more thoroughly.

"'Certain it is that many a person who enjoys quite normal digestion while eating quietly at home will suffer gastronomic disaster by eating the very same food, perhaps even as well prepared, in a restaurant.'"



Courtesy of *The American Weekly*

Testing the Effect of Noises on Digestion

In Dr. Laird's laboratory at Colgate University.

ONE well-known New York hotel found out, not long ago, we are told, that jazz did not agree with its patrons at the dinner hour, and now allows no "blue" numbers to be played until after nine o'clock. Furthermore:

"Dr. Donald A. Laird, of Colgate University, speaking recently before the Acoustical Society of America, gave the results of experiments to discover how noises of various kinds affected the secretion of saliva in the mouth and gastric juices in the stomach.

"He said the experiments had proved noises were, to a considerable degree, responsible for the prevalence of digestive disorders in modern life. It did this largely by cutting down the flow of saliva and gastric juices.

"A rich diet in foods or beverages that offset the depressing effects of the noises was recommended by Dr. Laird. Sweet-tasting foods and aromatic beverages would help much. The aroma of coffee, sweets, cinnamon toast, or even plain bread, increased the secretions.

"The chief center of the emotions is believed to be in the lower part of the brain. Here also are believed to be the brain-cells which give us the sensation of hunger, also the sensations of nausea, heartburn, and other symptoms of indigestion.

"According to the theory, anything which disturbs or excites the emotional center of the brain is immediately felt by the 'hunger center.' This is linked with the nerves, which in turn largely control the muscular movements and blood-supply of the stomach.

"A mild excitation, such as afforded by gentle, 'soothing' music, or sights not too disturbing to the emotions, may have a beneficial effect upon digestion.

"But violent, discordant, and barbarous rhythms, sounds such as are produced by 'jazz,' set up strong emotional disturbances, which are communicated to the nerves and produce stomach movements and changes in blood-supply to the organ. These may seriously interfere with the digestive processes, especially when they occur during the act of eating.

"Recently the distinguished Boston surgeon, Dr. Harvey Cushing, announced to a surgical convention at Toronto his conclusion that the true cause of gastric ulcers, diseased conditions of the stomach which kill and injure thousands of people every year, was to be sought in the brain instead of the stomach.

"One instance which Mr. Harding cites of how the emotions upset the stomach is that of a girl who received a threatening letter from the local tax-collector. All that she owed was $3.85, but this was enough to make her take to her bed with such violent stomach trouble that specialists found it impossible to relieve her. Finally, one of the specialists discovered the four-dollar debt, and paid it. Instantly, the 'incurable' stomach trouble was cured."

ONCE one appreciates all the possibilities of emotional effects on digestion, it is apparent that conditions in the average American restaurant are seldom the best for digesting food, declares the writer, and he proceeds:

"It is a common belief that restaurant meals are less digestible than home meals because of 'rich food,' or because restaurant cooking is less good.

"Restaurant men protest, on the other hand, that the foods which they buy are of even better quality than average home foods, that they are better cooked, and that every effort is made to make the food digestible.

"It is quite probable that both contentions may be correct. Restaurant food may be as good as the best in the country, and still the average American digestion may fail to digest it.

"The explanation would be that the surroundings of the restaurant—the lights, the crowds, the sight of new people, the music, the dancing, and all the rest—upset the emotional controls of the digestive system in the brain.

"Many other psychologists have suspected profound effects of different kinds of music on the human body and mind. Recently, at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. R. W. Husband and Miss Maxine Brostrom conducted an interesting research into the kinds of music that make people move their bodies and keep time with their feet.

"It is significant that jazz headed the list.

"This supports Mr. Harding's contention that jazz creates the most powerful emotional disturbances.

"Waltz music stood next to jazz in the bodily motions which it stimulates. Marches, much to everybody's surprize, were found not to make people keep time with their feet or bodies as much as jazz or waltzes.

"Before long there will be many more scientific studies of such bodily effects of different kinds of music, perhaps enough of them so that physicians can prescribe a certain phonograph record for their ailing patients during meals, another and different record for bedtime, and still others for other times and circumstances.

"And if a host wants to give an unwelcome guest a case of indigestion, so that he never will return, even that, it is possible, will not be beyond the abilities of musical prescribers."

(*Department continued on page 32*)



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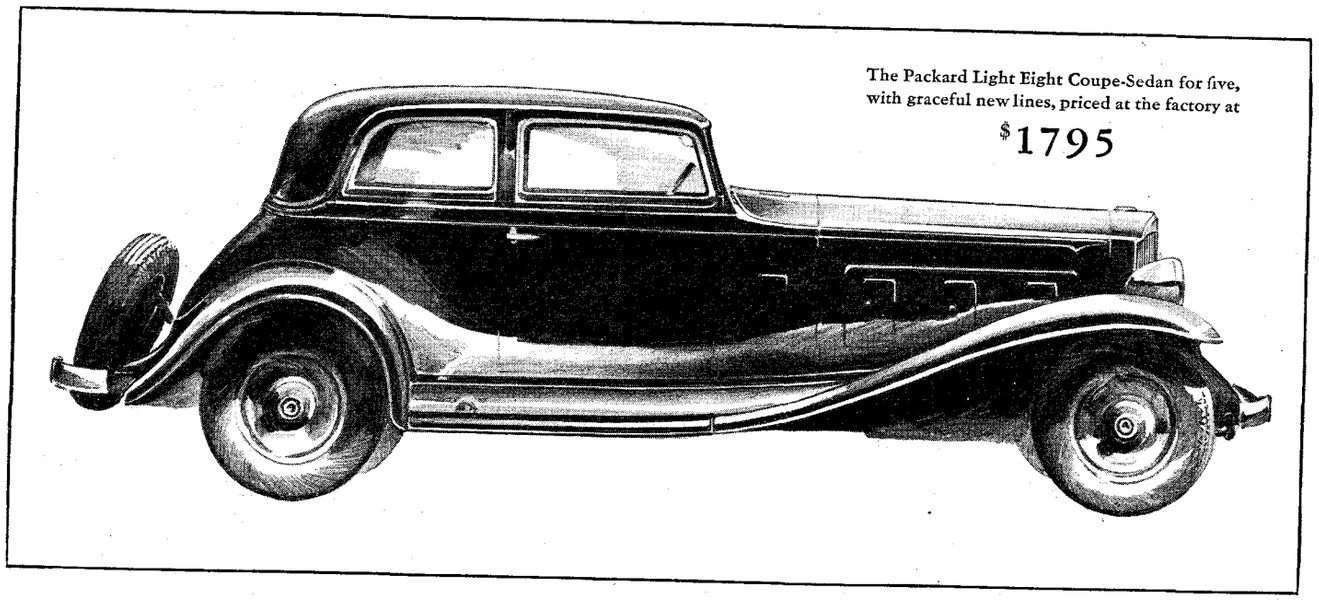
# The New PACKARD



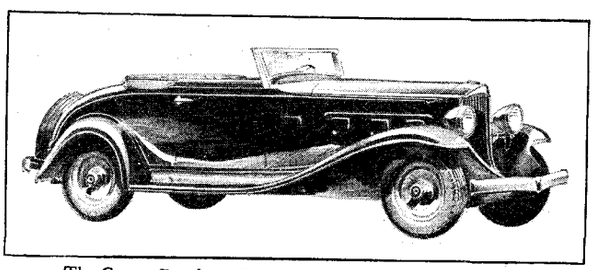
The Packard Light Eight Coupe-Sedan for five, with graceful new lines, priced at the factory at $1795

THE new Packard Light Eight for the first time introduces Packard quality in a current model at a price less than $2250 at the factory. This could never have been done before without a reduction of quality—a thing Packard's thirty-two-year-old policy would never permit.

These sensational prices are possible now only through Packard's taking full advantage of the most unusual circumstances since before the war. Prices on fine materials are at or near pre-war levels. This, combined with advanced engineering and production methods and the assurance of a very substantial volume, makes motor car history by greatly broadening the fine car field.

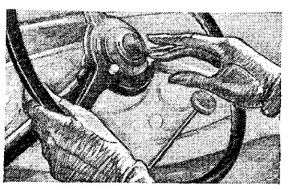
The new Light Eight Packard line comprises the four beautiful, completely modern models illustrated on these pages, all with 110 horsepower and on a new chassis of 128 inch wheelbase. New cars throughout, designed to fit today's economic conditions—to reflect the new purchasing power of the dollar—these Packards offer many improvements never before available to Packard buyers.

Most important of all are the new Packard Synchro-mesh Transmission, *quiet in all three speeds,* and the



The Coupe-Roadster for two or four, $1795 at the factory

OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY



*Finger Control Free-Wheeling* permits the advantages of free-wheeling or conventional operation at the instant choice of the driver.

*Shatter-proof Glass,* standard equipment in windshield and all windows, affords complete protection to passengers as well as driver.

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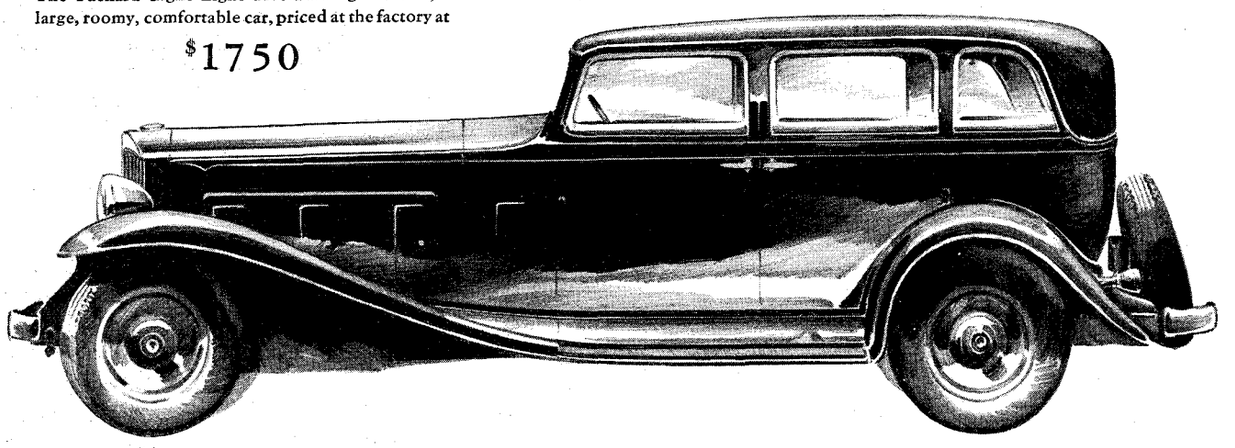
# LIGHT EIGHT

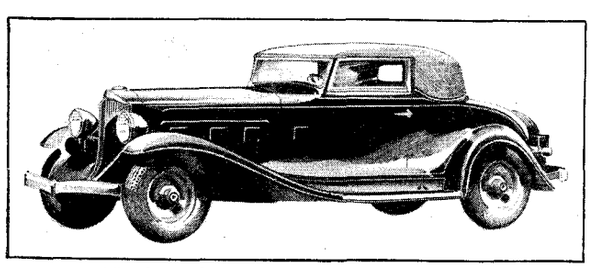
The Packard Light Eight Five-Passenger Sedan, a large, roomy, comfortable car, priced at the factory at

$1750



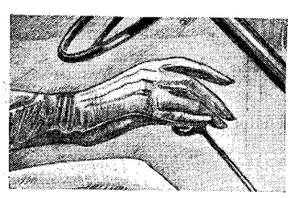
new Finger Control Free-Wheeling. These two features together revolutionize all conceptions of driving ease, effortless control and *safe* free-wheeling results. The new Angleset Rear Axle and double-drop frame permit a lower center of gravity, and the low, modern design of the body.

Other improvements, just as found on the larger, heavier and more costly Packard models, include Ride Control, dash-adjustable hydraulic shock absorbers; complete equipment of shatter-proof glass, and body insulation which excludes outside heat and cold and adds silence to the other interior luxuries. Six-ply tires and bumpers, front and rear, are standard on all models.



The Coupe for two or four, $1795 at the factory

Packard is proud to give the Packard name to these aristocratic new Light Eights. They uphold the Packard tradition of engineering leadership and supremacy in beauty of line and luxury of transportation. You will be proud to own one of these new Packard cars. A demonstration will make you dissatisfied with all you have previously experienced in acceleration, ease of control, power and comfort. You will be unfair to yourself if you do not see and drive the Packard Light Eight before buying *any* car at or near its price this spring. You *can* own a Packard.



*Synchro-mesh Transmission, quiet in all three speeds,* brings a new ease and convenience in gear shifting, a new quietness in operation.

*Ride Control,* dash-adjustable hydraulic shock absorbers, provides restful riding comfort whatever the road, load, speed or temperature.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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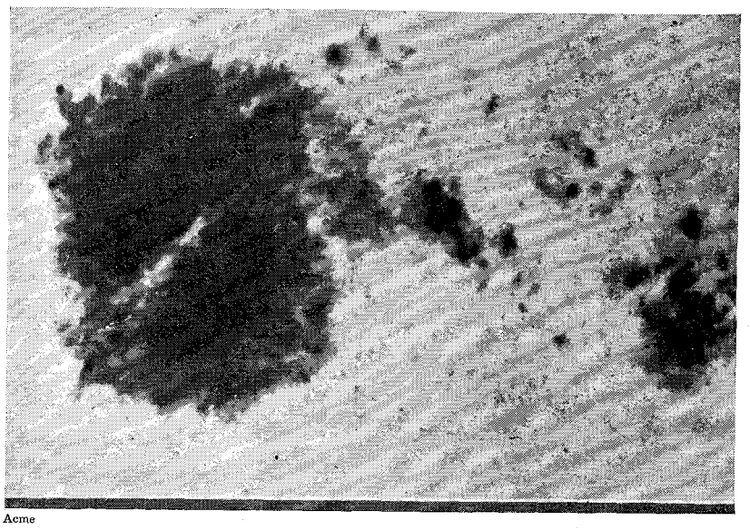
(*Department continued from page 29*)

# Sun-Spots and Wild Creatures

THE REMARKABLE VARIATION in the numbers of small woodland animals in different seasons has often been noted by naturalists.

Orestes H. Caldwell, former member of the U. S. Radio Commission and now editor of *Electronics*, believes that sun-spots have something to do with it. This coincides with the view of Prof. C. S. Elton of Oxford, noted in these pages April 11, 1925.



Acme

Three-Billion-Square-Mile Sun-Spot

Does it control wild-animal life?

Sun-spots are pits in the sun's surface opening up a passage for the ultra-violet radiation of its interior. These upset our radio, affect tree growth, as shown by their rings, and may also, he suggests, cause the variation in the litters of rabbits and foxes.

To quote a press bulletin issued by the newspaper service bureau of the McGraw-Hill publications (New York):

"We are only beginning to find out the physiological consequence of ultra-violet rays on the human body. Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, in discussing his early life in the Canadian woods, has told of the extraordinary 'rabbit years' they have in that country. In certain years the woods would be literally filled with rabbits and wild life. A year or two later hardly a rabbit would be seen. Then again would come a big rabbit year.

"Mr. Seton referred to one of his books which shows the number of rabbits, foxes, and other animals trapt yearly by the Hudson's Bay Company's fur posts for a period of sixty years. Each year the same number of traps had been set and the same effort used, but some years the catch would run into hundreds of thousands, and then later it would fall one-half or one-third.

"Noting a regular recurrence in these peaks of rabbits, foxes, and other animals at approximately eleven-year intervals, I suspected sun-spots to be at the bottom of the variation. Reference to a book by Dr. Harlow Shapley, the astronomer, giving for the same years the number of sun-spots, which vary in eleven-year cycles, developed the fact that the sun-spot curve and the curves of animals trapt show the most surprizing coincidence. The big rabbit years occurred exactly at the sun-spot minimums.

"More sun-spots, less rabbits; few sun-spots, lots of rabbits.

"One little sun-spot, barely visible to the naked eye, has been shown to radiate to the earth as much ultra-violet as all the rest of the sun's surface combined; and a few such spots occurring together obviously would produce a tremendous increase in the ultra-violet received on earth.

"It is this excess of ultra-violet which upsets our radio in eleven-year cycles, by ionizing the Heaviside reflecting layer, giving us, as at present, wonderful long-distance reception and also badly chopped near-by fading of the broadcasting waves. Its effect also is shown strikingly in the rings of all trees, which reveal the same somewhat irregular but average eleven-year periods of markings. Lake levels, grain crops, and even financial depressions seem to follow the same law. Each of the past four major depressions can be spotted about thirty months after a sun-spot maximum."

## What Kindergarten Children Know

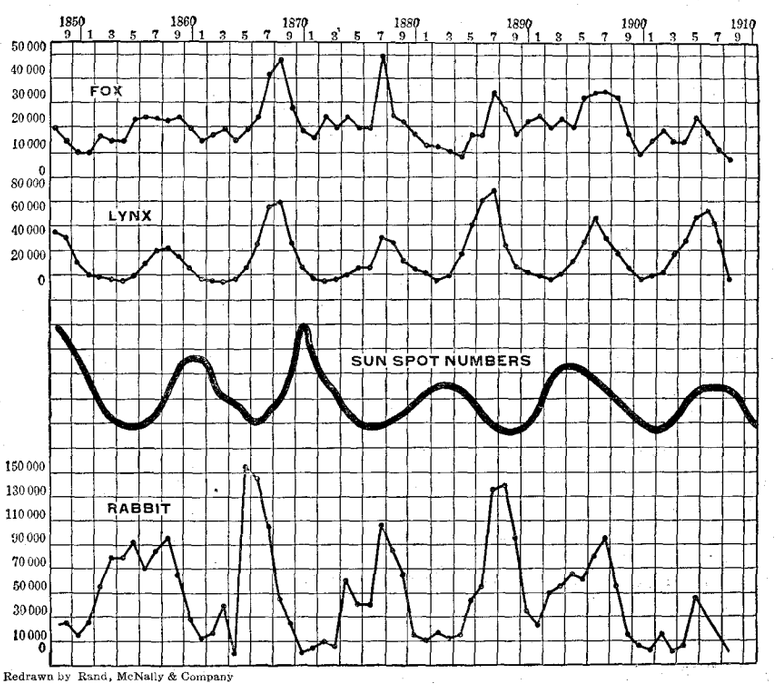
A HOT political campaign may get grown-ups excited, but it leaves no impression on children of kindergarten age. When the question "Who is Herbert Hoover?" was put to 100 youngsters between five and six years old, not one could answer. Only one knew who Al Smith is. Yet eighty-seven knew what Lindbergh did, and Andy Gump was familiar to seventy-four.

These questions were asked in an investigation conducted by Cathryn A. Probst, at the University of Minnesota, to find out how much information, and what kind, is the equipment of the child when he enters the first grade of the public school. The results of her study are published in the current issue of *Child Development*. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), in a review:

"Despite the rarity of the horse, every one of the children knew that this animal has four legs. The only other questions which no one missed were 'What do we use to cut cloth?' 'What do you use to cut meat?' and 'What do you use a saw for?' Among the other easy questions were those dealing with the seasons of the year, the functions of the dentist and barber, the colors of the flag, and a few of the simplest natural-history questions.

"Some of the errors were amusing. According to some of the children, a carpenter fixes carpet-sweepers; buttermilk is made by butterflies; baking powder is used by ladies on their faces; a plumber pulls out plums, and a man who raises corn or wheat is called a bachelor.

"The occupation of the parents made a great difference in the range of information of the children. Boys were better than girls on all types of questions except those dealing with weather and other natural phenomena."




Redrawn by Rand, McNally & Company

Rise and Fall of Sun-Spots and Animals

Compare the curves and test the theory of connection.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# PRICELESS

## are the voices of those we love

WHAT PRICE COULD BE SET ON THE VOICE AND LAUGHTER OF A LITTLE CHILD A THOUSAND MILES AWAY? WHAT PRICE ON THE BRIEF AND REASSURING PHRASE, "WE'RE ALL WELL"? WHAT PRICE ON A HUNDRED WORDS BETWEEN SEPARATED LOVERS?

WHAT price on a doctor's midnight directions, on the swift response of the fire department, on the relief of anxiety, the cementing of friendship, the unexpected greeting after a long silence?

What price on speed in business, on the smooth running of a household, on leisure or rest without neglect of duty, on shelter in a day of storm?

How can any one say what the telephone is worth to you? We set a value on such visible, physical things as wires, poles, switchboards, instruments, operation. We set a price on telephone service based on what it costs us to render it and to assure its continued growth. These considerations are fairly exact. But they have little relation to the actual worth of the telephone in your home or office. That is frequently a thing of the spirit and cannot be measured in terms of money.

When you buy telephone service you buy the most nearly limitless service the world affords. Because of it you receive the thoughts and emotions of other people and express your own thoughts and emotions to them. There are no hindering handicaps of time or distance, place or circumstance. For a few pennies a day, you move out of your own little corner in the kingdom of ideas and are free to range where you will.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
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*This is the year of years to buy the cleaner of cleaners*

# SILVER JUBILEE

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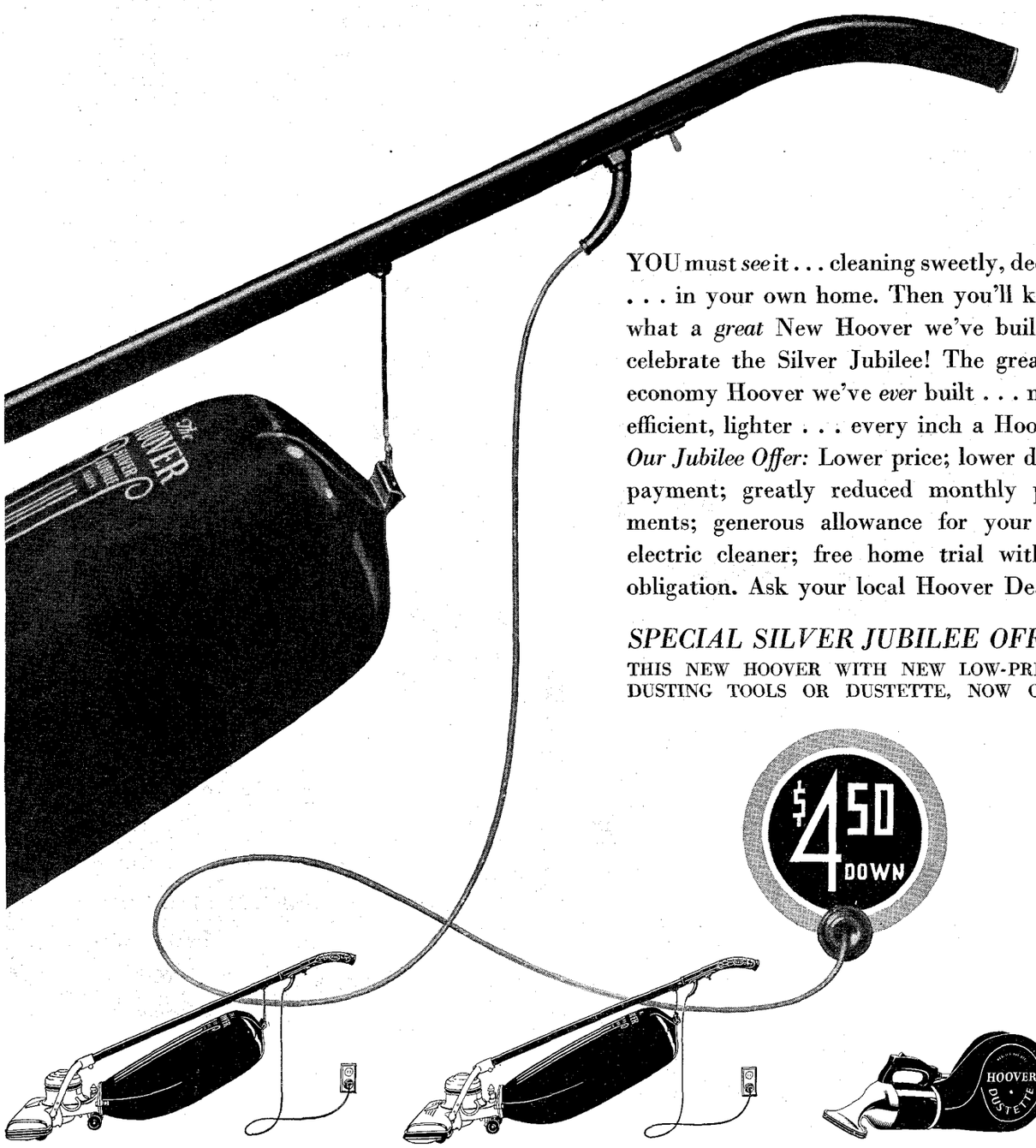
# A new cleaner

## AT 1932 PRICES

## BY THE WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST MAKER



YOU must *see* it . . . cleaning sweetly, deeply . . . in your own home. Then you'll know what a *great* New Hoover we've built to celebrate the Silver Jubilee! The greatest economy Hoover we've *ever* built . . . more efficient, lighter . . . every inch a Hoover! *Our Jubilee Offer:* Lower price; lower down payment; greatly reduced monthly payments; generous allowance for your old electric cleaner; free home trial without obligation. Ask your local Hoover Dealer.

*SPECIAL SILVER JUBILEE OFFER*

THIS NEW HOOVER WITH NEW LOW-PRICED DUSTING TOOLS OR DUSTETTE, NOW ONLY

$4.50 DOWN



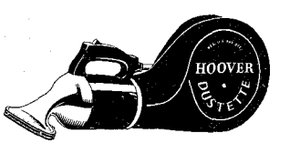
NEW TWO-SPEED HOOVER

A Silver Jubilee model with a most convenient feature—*two speeds*, for rugs of varying thicknesses and for limiting cleaner noise.



NEW GOLD CHEVRON HOOVER

A de luxe Silver Jubilee Hoover—the finest electric cleaner ever built. Priced one-third less than the Hoover model it supersedes.




NEW HOOVER DUSTETTE

A greatly improved hand-type cleaner for all dusting within arm's reach. It is quieter, more efficient, better looking than before.

# HOOVERS

BEAT · AS THEY SWEEP · AS THEY CLEAN
ON A CUSHION OF AIR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

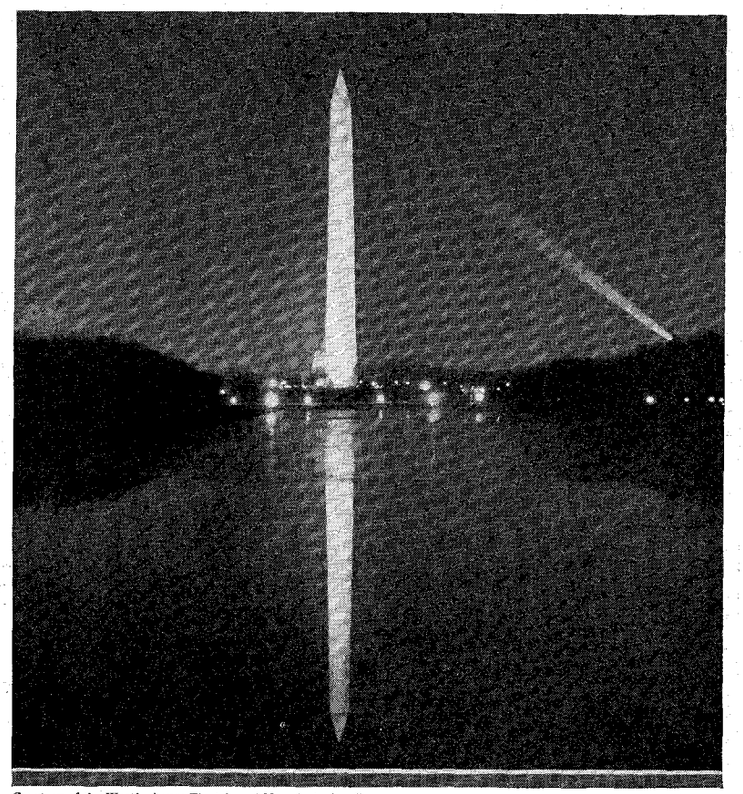
# George Washington, Inventor

WASHINGTON WAS A MAN OF AMAZING versatility. In the field of invention he achieved the same notable success that characterized his activity in many other lines of endeavor.

Writing in *The Scientific American* (New York), James Hay, Jr., justifies this preliminary pronouncement. Washington, he says, had little patience with poor workmen or crude implements. When, at the age of twenty-one, he began farming at Mount Vernon, the agricultural machinery at his disposal was cumbersome, heavy, and inadequate. As the years went by, and while he was increasing his home estate from its original 2,700 acres to more than 8,000, he invented and developed several pieces of farm machinery. We read further:

"Beginning his first venture in inventing farm tools, he took his blacksmith with him to a neighboring field, whither he had already sent a pair of his carriage horses. With the smith's help, he put together parts of a 'two-eyed plow' with other parts of a 'duck-bill plow' and tried out the result behind the carriage horses.

"They kept at it, and a week later Washington wrote in his diary: 'Spent the greater part of the day in making a new plow of my own invention.' On the day following this, he recorded that he had put the plow to work 'and found it answered very well.'"



Courtesy of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

The Washington Monument Flood-Lighted

"Against the deep-blue night sky the nation's narrow needle pierces the heavens like a great white wedge."

His most important invention, however, and the one in which he took the most pride, was what he called a "barrel plow," altho it was in fact a drill, the result of his determination to improve on the old method of sowing. Says Mr. Hay:

"This drill consisted of 'a barrel or hollow cylinder of wood mounted upon a wheeled plow and so arranged that as the plow moved forward the barrel turned. In the barrel were cut or burned holes through which the corn or other seed could drop into tubes that ran to the ground. By decreasing or increasing the number of holes, the grain could be planted at intervals that could be varied as desired.'

"Behind the drills ran a light harrow or drag which covered the seed, tho in rough ground it was necessary to have a man follow after with a hoe.

"After thoroughly testing the machine, the inventor in a letter to a friend declared that it would 'not work to good effect in land that is very full either of stumps, stones, or large clods; but in light land I am certain you will find it equal to your most sanguine expectation. I have sown oats very well with it, which is among the most inconvenient and unfit grains for this machine.'

"Washington had pronounced talent for architecture. He planned and drew up the specifications for all the barns and other farm buildings which he erected on his estate, for additions to the Mount Vernon Mansion, and for old Pohick Church.

"One of his accomplishments as an architect was his sixteen-sided barn, a brick structure which a neighbor of his described as 'the best and most conveniently arranged barn on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.' In his era the threshing of wheat was done by throwing it on a hard surface, usually out-of-doors, and having the grain trodden out by the feet of slaves or the hoofs of horses. This was immensely costly because it destroyed some of the grain and mixed the remainder with dirt and trash.

"Consequently, in his sixteen-sided barn, Washington included a specially designed threshing floor, containing cracks through which the grain, when trodden out, dropt down to a perfectly clean surface."

In 1790, while in New York, he drove out in the country to watch the operation of "Baron Poelnitz's mill," a threshing machine which was run by two men and threshed two bushels of wheat an hour. The grain had to be winnowed afterward to get rid of the chaff:

"The mechanism so little imprest Washington that he had no desire to buy one for Mount Vernon.

"It was a different story seven years later when, having studied the plans of a thresher invented by the American, William Booker, he employed that gentleman to come to Mount Vernon and set up the machine. But again he was disappointed. The following April, in 1798, he wrote Booker that the thresher 'has by no means answered your expectations or mine.'

"Nevertheless, not long after the Booker failure the farmer had two threshing machines on his plantation, which combined the best points of all such mechanisms that Washington knew about. He had corresponded with both English and French agriculturalists about the latest types of threshers, and he had once more used his inventive faculty to good effect.

"Washington had, in fact, the scientific mind, which is amply proved by the voluminous notes he left describing the results he obtained in experimenting with rotation of crops and his use of different combinations of soils and fertilizers. Nor did his scientific interest cease with his own activities.

"When James Rumsey, a noted engineer, developed a steamboat, Washington helped him in every way possible. In fact, it was through letters of introduction given by Washington that Rumsey interested Englishmen in his vessel, and made a successful demonstration of it on the River Thames near London.

"Altho Rumsey never developed his boat into a practical business proposition, he undoubtedly invented the steamboat years before Fulton sailed the *Clermont* on the Hudson; and it was largely due to Washington's friendship and assistance that he got as far with the project as he did."

## The Washington Monument Flood-Lighted

ALL the impressive grandeur of the Monument has been multiplied many times by the new flood-light illumination, says a press bulletin issued by the Westinghouse Company's News Department (East Pittsburgh, Pa.). It goes on:

"The simple dignity of the straight shaft was imposing before the installation of the powerful lights. Even more splendid today is this solemn, slender obelisk, this magnificent memorial to a man who will always be the First Citizen of the United States. Against the deep-blue night sky the nation's narrow needle pierces the heavens like a great white wedge, and the striking color contrast compels observers to stop and remain silent for many minutes while they thrill with a new realization of its significance."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# UPWARD TO HOME!

HIGH in an apartment and away from the buzz and bustle of a busy city, two happy-faced children watch eagerly from the window for the familiar figure of daddy. Now they see him and they can hardly wait until an elevator speeds him upward to home.

Soon they'll pounce upon him with the lusty enthusiasm of youth. And he'll be showered with questions by the score. He'll have to answer to them for being ten minutes late. And he'll probably say a traffic jam held him up.

He'll never blame the elevators for making him late . . . not in this building. For the building owners have secured the services of the maker, Otis Elevator Company, to maintain them . . . to inspect them regularly and adjust all working parts . . . to replace a worn part before it causes trouble . . . to attend to the cables, the motors, the brakes . . . to keep the entire installation running smoothly.

To give constant, uniform service, an elevator, like any other fine machine, must receive regular inspection and expert care. That is why Otis Elevator Company, maker of the finest elevators known today, keeps a large staff of highly trained elevator mechanics who do nothing but care for elevators. These men are stationed in squads all over the country, where they can be of most service to building owners. These men know an elevator . . . know it from top to bottom. Their services may be secured at the Otis office in your city.

* * *

*Before you sign another lease for an apartment home or office quarters, first inquire if the elevators are cared for by Otis. This point is important.*

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# MOTORING AND AVIATION

## The "Bluebird" for Speed as Well as Happiness

THE TALL, LEAN BRITISHER waved his blistered hands to the crowd.

He executed a joyful little dance step on the hard-packed sand of the Florida beach.

He clapped his mechanics on the shoulders, relates a United Press dispatch from Daytona Beach, and "his grease-smudged face was wreathed in smiles."

Sir Malcolm Campbell's hands were blistered from holding the *Bluebird*, that streak-like racing-car with its huge outlandish tail, to "a true course along the beach-markers in the face of a whipping wind. The wind raised whitecaps in the surf just beyond the course, and the glistening *Bluebird* was wet with spray."

Thus a reporter pictures Sir Malcolm at Daytona Beach in the course of his recent spree of speed record-breaking:

Flashing over the white coral sands like a blurred, blue streak, Sir Malcolm and his car established the following amazing record average speeds for three distances:

1. One Mile — 253.968 miles an hour, bettering his own record by 8.235 miles an hour.
2. One Kilometer — 251.340 miles an hour, bettering his own record by 5.254 miles an hour.
3. Five Kilometers — 241.569 miles an hour, bettering his own record by 25.524 miles an hour.

International

"Not a Quiver in That Arm!" Sir Malcolm, Just After His Great Feat, Demonstrates His Iron Nerve

But these records failed to satisfy the British speed king. Two days later—on February 26, to be exact—he tried to smash even them. On that day, says an Associated Press dispatch, he was credited with setting new world's records for five kilometers, 247.941 miles an hour, five miles, 242.751 miles an hour, and ten kilometers, 238.669 miles an hour. But the records for one mile and one kilometer withstood Sir Malcolm's second assault.

As Sir Malcolm was hitting his top speed his goggles became suddenly clouded, shutting off his vision. As quoted in the New York *Times*, he described this peril:

"Soon after passing the grand stand on the southward run, something struck my glasses, perhaps a bit of spray," he said. "For the moment my heart beat a bit faster. I could distinguish things for no more than a flag length—about 100 yards.

"Then I skidded rather badly while following a bend in the beach near the south end, altho I was not in danger of losing control. I was lucky to come out of it all right, for I was at the end of the beach almost before I could identify the landmarks. I stopt a moment at the turn to wipe my glasses, and it was all right coming back."

SIR MALCOLM'S record for the mile is the sixth to be set at Daytona Beach since 1927, when, as the Associated Press recalls, the late Sir Henry Segrave, also of Great Britain, startled the world by driving an automobile faster than 200 miles an hour over the ocean speedway.

Following is a list of records hung up at Daytona Beach since that time, with the date, driver, car, number of cylinders, and record in miles per hour:

March 29, 1927; Sir Henry Segrave, Sunbeam, 24 cyl., 203.790.
February 19, 1928; Sir Malcolm Campbell, Napier-Campbell, 12 cyl., 206.956.
April 22, 1928; Ray Keech, Philadelphia, White-Triplex, 36 cyl., 207.552.
March 11, 1929; Sir Henry Segrave, Irving-Napier, 12 cyl., 231.362.
February 5, 1931; Sir Malcolm Campbell, Napier-Campbell, 12 cyl., 245.733.
February 24, 1932; Sir Malcolm Campbell, Napier-Campbell, 12 cyl., 253.968.

THIS new mark for the mile course stands third in the list of world speed records, listed thus by the New York *Times:*

Seaplane—408.8 m. p. h., Lieut. G. H. Stainforth.
Airplane — 281.75 m. p. h., L. R. Bayles.
Automobile — 253.968 m. p. h., Sir Malcolm Campbell.
Motor-boat — 110.785 m. p. h., Gar Wood.
Running Horse—Mile in 1:32 4–5, Keppletone.
Running — Mile in 4:09 1/5; J. Ladoumegue.
Swimming — Mile in 21:41.3, Arne Borg.

Britain is jubilant over her daring son's latest exploit. "I am the happiest woman in England," exclaimed Lady Campbell, according to the Associated Press, when she heard the news. And young Donald and Joan Campbell were the happiest boy and girl when, as the United Press reports, they "were awakened by their schoolmasters to join in the celebration of their father's record-breaking speed. Dormitories of the schools were given over to noise."

London newspapers accorded Sir Malcolm's record-smashing bigger head-lines than the Shanghai clash. London toasted his courage and endurance. Compatriots recalled numerous anecdotes of the speed king's prowess, undaunted courage, and narrow escapes from death.

THEY told how, once, some twenty years ago, when he was lunging ahead at 100 miles an hour, two of his wheels came off. And once, at 150 "mph," in Denmark, a front tire came whipping off. On another occasion, recounts the New York *Times:*

Just before he entered his machine, a friend remarked cheerfully: 'Well, good-by, old man, I expect you'll break the record or break your neck.'

He broke the record.

Sir Malcolm was born March 11, 1885. He began his business career at Lloyds in 1904, and worked continuously until the World War started, when he joined the Army immediately. He served as an airplane pilot almost throughout hostilities and was demobilized in 1919. He lives in Surrey.

Newswriters at Daytona Beach vied with each other in searching for words to recreate the impression of that blurred streak that flashed over the silver strand. Here is how the United Press reporter describes the event:

Some 10,000 spectators watched the long, fish-shaped *Bluebird* bore through a strong northeast wind, carrying its driver over the necessary two runs faster than man ever before traveled on the ground. His first run southward over the twelve-mile course averaged 267.459 miles an hour, and the second run northward was clocked in 241.773. The average was 253.968.

When the tall, lean Briton streaked over the beach on his amazing first run, he took timing officials and spectators by surprize,



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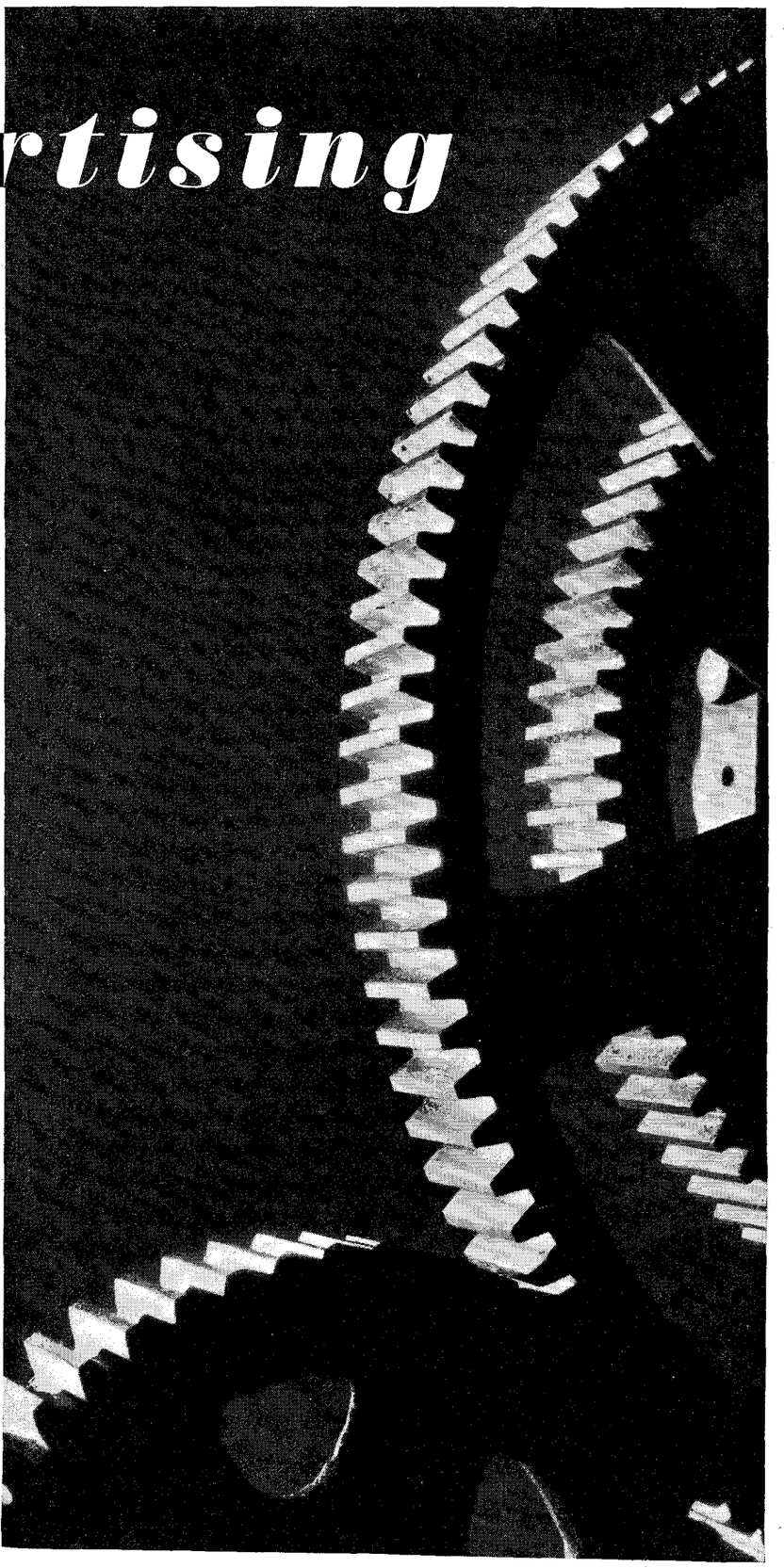
# Advertising applies power



ADVERTISING puts no virtue into a product.

You can't sell anything with advertising that you can't sell without advertising.

But with advertising you can sell it a lot faster.

Advertising applies the power of a product to speed its acceptance.

Advertising finds people and tells them things quickly. They might find out sometime anyway, but in the meantime valuable machines would be standing idle.

There is a business in London that has opened its doors every working day for 161 years.

A few years ago it began to advertise. Somebody got the idea of shifting gears to higher speed. That business has grown more in the last 10 years than in the previous 150.

Big factories, like big stores, require lots of customers.

Advertising is the quickest way to get them; the most economical way.

You can put a motor car in low gear and drive it across the continent. It's pretty slow. You can also make a good product and wait for it to find customers.

But second and third speeds are made to get there quicker, and advertising shortens the time for business accomplishment.

IF YOU HAVE A PRODUCT THAT SELLS WITHOUT ADVERTISING, THEN YOU HAVE A PRODUCT THAT CAN BE PROFITABLY ADVERTISED. THAT IS THE KIND OF PRODUCT THAT BEST REPAYS ADVERTISING; THE KIND ON WHICH BIG BUSINESS IS BUILT.

**N·W·AYER & SON**
INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago
San Francisco Detroit London, England

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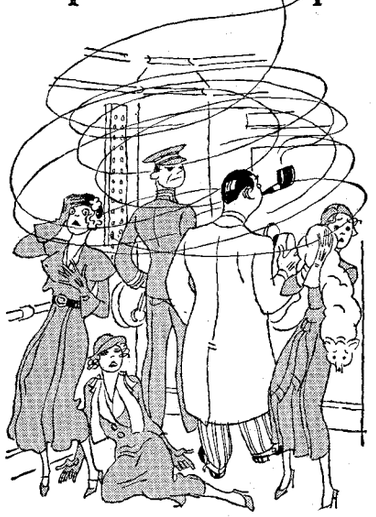
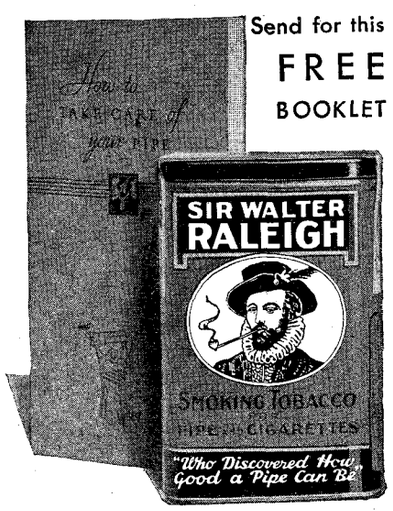
# 40 floors to go and no portholes open!



IT didn't put his eyes out, so he thought others wouldn't mind. There is more behind this than an etiquette lesson not to smoke pipes in elevators. Smoke a first-class pipe. It's worth it to your own pleasure.

And smoke a first-class tobacco. Sir Walter Raleigh, for instance. Here's an extra-mild blend of fine, full-bodied Burleys that has caught the taste of appreciative pipe smokers, *and their friends*. Fifteen cents will be well spent at your tobacco store.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. D23




Send for this FREE BOOKLET

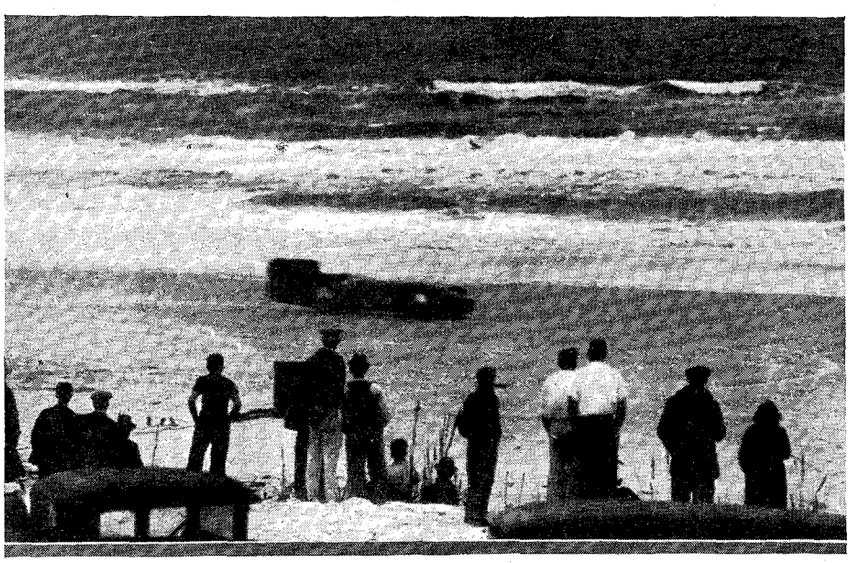
*It's* 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER


because it had been understood this run was merely to have been a trial. But Sir Malcolm, sensing the coordination between the pavementlike beach and a perfect motor, stept on the gas and plunged ahead.

Without waiting for an inspection of tires or mechanism, Sir Malcolm squeezed into the low cockpit and huddled over the huge wheel, turned the *Bluebird* under its own power at the twelve-mile post, and aimed the blue projectile northward.

The British driver started his runs at 3:35 P. M., when the tide was low. He had intended making a trial run of probably 150 miles an hour before attempting the record, "just to make certain the *Bird* is properly tuned."

But he never made the trial. He seemed nervous as he prepared to start south, and



International

A Swerve of the "Bluebird" Meant Peril for the Gallery

this, coupled with his determination to make a high mark "for the boys to shoot at" probably caused him to leap at the record immediately.

Before making the runs in the *Bluebird*, Sir Malcolm inspected the course in a sedan. He pronounced the hard-packed sand "nearly perfect."

He made his previous record of 245.733 over the same white sands on February 5, 1931. On that day the daring driver actually flirted with death, because driving conditions were far from good.

He zoomed through mist which almost obscured the course markers, and over a slightly ruffled beach which was strewn with sea-shells. These shells were a tremendous hazard, as they might have caused a blow-out of the thin racing-tires.

As the great racing-car got under way and plunged southward, Sir Malcolm confesses that he watched intently for the red marker that would flash to his taut mind the fact that the *Bluebird* was entering the measured mile. Strangely enough, he confesses, it seemed to be an eternity before it appeared.

An eternity of fifteen seconds, comments the Milwaukee *Journal*, interpreting this strange incident in the psychology of speed:

> He thought that post would never come. When he was once on the measured course it seemed ages before he had passed the next red sign.
>
> Describing the return run northward, he speaks of the same feeling—"Once more came the eternity of the measured mile."
>
> What was this "eternity"? It was something less than fifteen seconds, driven at a speed so fast that the ocean was a blue streak on one side and the crowds a blur on the other. Nothing was really visible to the driver except the markers that he watched in the distance.
>
> Yet it seemed like a long, long time.
>
> We must reach a point, then, when speed is no relief from time. Rather, like other processes of nature which are now known to be reversible, such speed adds to time, or rather to the sense we have of time.
>
> We get relief only when we push upward toward the limits which we use in our everyday life. Go beyond and we are, to our senses at least, piling up time.

There is something to consider. Suppose the dream of scientists came true and we had rocket transportation through the upper air, crossing from America to Europe, let us say, in a few brief minutes. Would it be the marvelous journey we envision or would it be the "eternity" which Campbell found on his measured mile?

THE practical benefit of such speeds, under the extraordinary conditions necessary to the trials, has been questioned, the Indianapolis *News* reminds us, and "may with reason be doubted." Further:

> The Campbell car was assembled with the aid of several British manufacturers, and is wholly British. There is no intimation that any manufacturer contemplates building such a car for general use, even as a racing freak for exhibition purposes. Yet the prize is coveted, and many seek it at a cost that implies some value. American manufacturers have supported several efforts to bring the distinction to the American motor-car industry.
>
> The benefits, it appears, are in winning the attention of speed fans. If public interest is a fair measure, nearly every motor-car owner is interested in speed. In a way, the trials mark the progress of motor-car construction. Neither the means of control nor the materials of construction could stand the pace if they had not been vastly improved in recent years to satisfy the demands of the people for sturdier and faster cars. After such a demonstration, every motorist gains confidence in his own car.

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# "I wish I could write it on the chart"

"ALL men *should* look alike to a nurse. But they don't—not by any means. We're human after all—so appearance makes a big difference. It's hard to serve a slovenly looking person with the same courtesy you extend one who makes every effort to keep himself tidy.

"What I'm leading up to is simply this:—some men use illness as an excuse to avoid shaving. Of course many patients can neither shave themselves nor have a barber. But I'm not thinking of them. I'm talking about convalescent patients or others in the hospital for observation or minor illness.

"I can't tell you how unpleasant it is to care for a man who tolerates a growth of stubble on his face. All the girls feel this way about it. Just ask any nurse."

• • •

There is no object in publishing her name—but a trained nurse volunteered the accompanying statement during a casual conversation. In light of this opinion and the many others like it can we be accused of over-emphasizing the importance of a clean shave?

If you shave carefully every day or twice a day when necessary—this message only serves its purpose by calling your attention to the razor blade Gillette is making today. We are sincere in our statement—**this is a marvelously keen blade.** It is particularly kind to tender skin—actually gives you a far better shave. Run your hand across your face and see what we mean.

Buy a package of Gillette blades on our guarantee. Get shaving comfort without parallel or return the package with unused blades to your dealer and he'll refund the purchase price.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

**THE GILLETTE BLUE SUPER-BLADE**

The $2 Kroman De Luxe blade has been withdrawn from production and replaced with the sensational Blue Super-Blade — far superior to the Kroman. You pay only a few cents more for the Blue Blade than for the regular blade and get unmatched shaving comfort. **The Blue Blade is of extraordinary quality—without reservation the finest blade ever produced.** Colored blue for easy identification—it is contained in a blue package, cellophane wrapped, and is made by a distinctly different process. Distribution is not yet complete—so if your dealer hasn't the Blue Blade ask him to get it for you, which he can,quickly.

**Gillette**

RAZORS — Gillette TRADE MARK — BLADES

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# ABET

### Grew from the Baiting of Wild Animals

From the ancient sport of bear baiting, the English language has taken an exciting word and fitted it to a milder use. *Abet* goes far back to an Old German or Scandinavian origin that conjures up a picture of hardy men going to the chase with their packs of hunting dogs. Icelandic *beita* meant "to feed" or "to hunt" with dogs. Low German *betan* meant "to cause to bite." Probably from these sources the Old French derived its word *beter* meaning "to bait" a bear, and *abeter*, "to excite or incite," which is the immediate source of our own *abet*. No longer applied to animals, it signifies in English the encouraging or inciting of persons and, in modern language, is used chiefly in a bad sense. There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

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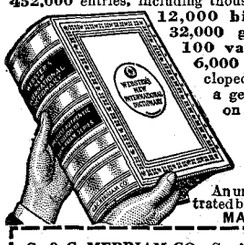

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## Making Alaska Air-Minded

THE country mail-carrier who would, if asked, bring your mother two spools of thread and a half-dozen lemons from town with the daily batch of letters and papers, now has a son who performs such services for Alaskan settlers, in an airplane.

Birdmen are edging dog-team drivers and their huskies out of the picture in our Northern territory, according to Francis Walton in the New York *Herald Tribune.* But they are not succeeding without encountering strong opposition from the drivers and their friends, who, not unnaturally, resent this new development.

But some of this opposition to that symbol of ultra-modernity, the airplane, is being broken down in exactly the same way the old R. F. D. driver built up his popularity.

"Before a plane starts a mail run," we read, "the air-line officials query outlying posts by radio to learn if there are any necessaries which the airplane can bring to them. Requests for almost every conceivable commodity are received: violin strings, a spare package of needles, dry-goods, bear traps, and false teeth. The airplane also transports perishable food, a service which the slow-moving dog team was never able to render."

Joe Crosson, Alaskan pilot, who has taken up the mission of the late Ben Eielson in "making Alaska safe for the airplane," returned recently to the United States "for the first time in four years with the first complete reports on the taking over of 2,500 miles of routes formerly covered exclusively by dog teams."

GLANCING through his colorful recollections as recorded by Mr. Walton:

All of the difficulties which Mr. Crosson and his associates have met have not been encountered in the air. Many of them have been on the ground. Some of these are purely geographic, some are political, others are social, and still others are economic.

Mr. Crosson tells of a pilot who was forced to land in the wastes of the Forty Mile Territory, and who walked nearly twice the distance which gives this desolate waste its name to reach a so-called roadhouse.

A roadhouse in Alaska, Mr. Crosson explains, has no "floor show," is more than likely to be completely "dry," and usually is in the wayside tavern business for no other reason than there is space on the cabin floor for an extra bed of fir boughs.

The stranded pilot of Mr. Crosson's story found on the front of the "roadhouse" a sign which is not unusual these days in Alaska. It read: "Room & Board $20 a Day. Aviators' Trade Not Solicited."

There is an economic reason behind this lack of hospitality in Alaska for the aviator, which is directly bound up with the project of establishing air transport in the territory. The airplane as a contract mail-carrier has progressed in Alaska only by underbidding the operators of dog teams.

Dog teams have brought the Alaskan's mail to him until recently. To supplant them with airplane service involves new


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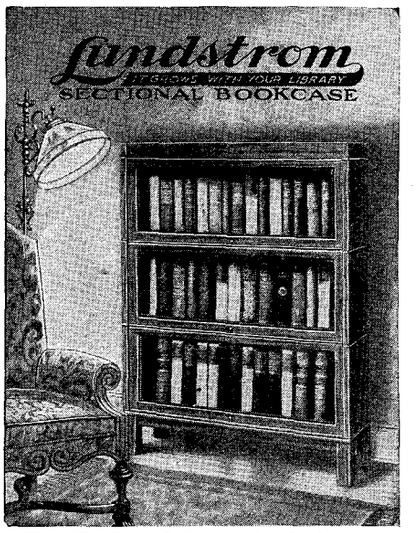


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problems. For example, Mr. Walton tells us in *The Herald Tribune:*

With dog operation, mail service in Alaska was strictly on an R. F. D. basis, and it is such a service that the airplane must continue to render. This means that aviation not only transports mail matter in bulk, but must participate in door-to-door delivery.

"Between Nenana and Ruby," Mr. Crosson said, "in the course of a 200-mile flight we make twenty-six stops, some of them to deliver or collect a single letter."

Altho Mr. Crosson reported that he had been successful in keeping plane accidents to a minimum, he admitted that certain special precautions had to be taken in operations in Alaska. Iced and snowed-over fields present risks in landings and take-offs. And there is a brief in-between season, he said, which brings difficulties in operating a plane schedule over a 2,500-mile route. In this transition period all of the ice may have disappeared from water ports in the south and the snow from airports in the same locality, while heavy snow and ice still exist at the northern terminals.

The airplane is carrying out effectively numerous transportation projects which have never before been achieved. Special service is being rendered in transporting mining machinery to isolated mining camps. A contract was recently signed to transport 6,000 pounds of mining machinery, which included an assortment of bucket lips weighing 100 pounds each.

## Junkers Makes Ready the New Stratosphere Plane

*JU 49.* Such is the laconic name of the first stratosphere plane. If we may believe well-substantiated reports from the Junkers shops at Dessau, Germany, this "high-altitude" plane will rise into its own proper element as early as next July.

This silvery airplane, made out of aluminum, can not fail, according to the predictions of Carl Pueckler, published in the New York *Times*, to go soaring upward to unconquered heights, and set new records for air speed. This might seem like the imaginative fiction of the earlier H. G. Wells or the later Aldous Huxley, except that, as Herr Pueckler insists, Prof. Hugo Junkers, under whose personal direction *JU 49* is now undergoing preliminary tests, is among the most conservative of airplane constructors, and never tackles a job until he is convinced that it can be carried out.

He picked a staff of no less than a hundred experts, we read on. They spent months on every technical problem involved in the construction of a stratosphere plane.

Now they assure Germany that this plane will rise, without fail, next July.

In appearance, this new epoch-making plane does not differ much from the ordinary Junkers nine-passenger plane or, in line, from the *Bremen* type of thing. Its wings have a spread of ninety-one feet, and are more pointed at the ends, and its tail


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is longer and thinner. But, like the *Bremen*, Herr Pueckler writes to his American readers, this *Ju 49* is a low-winged, all-metal monoplane with the usual aluminum frame.

High-altitude equipment is being installed after the ordinary test flights were made, last October. Herr Pueckler tells something of how the idea of stratosphere flying has been brought into the realm of reality:

The idea of building a high-altitude airplane, to travel faster than other planes, goes back to theoretical research work, done independently of each other, by Dr. Martin Schrenk of the German Institute for Aeronautic Research Work, and Asmus Hansen, an engineer who is now in charge of supervising the construction of the *Ju 49*. Both got in touch with the German Science Aid Society, and organization with a budgetary appropriation for financing worth-while scientific and technical projects. This organization charged both men with drawing up the conditions which a high-altitude plane would have to fulfil.

HERR PUECKLER offers evidence to support his anticipation that the "stratoplane" will fly three times as fast, at an altitude of 50,000 feet, as it could at sea-level. He summarizes other complex problems which he is confident are being satisfactorily solved by Professor Junkers and his staff of engineers. Among them, we read in *The Times*, are the following:

As no human being can live in the reduced pressure of the stratosphere, an airtight cabin had to be constructed, in which an even sea-level pressure could be maintained and an adequate supply of oxygen could be provided for; and an engine had to be designed which would function in thin air.

The first problem offered far more difficulties.

To design a cabin large enough to accommodate a number of passengers, and at the same time proof against leaks, despite the greater pressure from within, and despite the effects of the ice-cold atmosphere outside and the normal temperature inside, both of which are necessarily subject to changes, seemed for a long time an almost unsurmountable difficulty.

Asmus Hansen contributed most of the features that are embodied in the cabin of the *Ju 49*.

THIS correspondent of *The Times* describes how the cabin of the *Ju 49* is curved throughout, to distribute the pressure. It is made up of two shells, one within the other, with the space between permanently and precisely controlled by manometers watched by the pilots. Further:

To prevent the cabin windows from being coated with ice, the inter-shell space will be heated. As the temperature within this narrow space can be kept about halfway between those outside and inside the cabin, it will at the same time serve to diminish the strain on the metal resulting from contraction outside and expansion inside.

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## Automobiles Without Wheels

SHALL we throw away our automobile wheels?

Maybe so. We've thrown away other things that seemed just as indispensable.

And it isn't as if this abandonment, William Ullman tells us in a copyrighted article for the Ullman Feature Service, would leave us without anything to ride on. And we wouldn't take to skis or runners on our automobiles, either.

You see, we'd keep the hubs and fasten the tires—huge, doughnut-shaped affairs—to those, obtaining an effect a good deal like the wheels.

This type of tire, writes Mr. Ullman, is being manufactured or is the subject of experiment by six large tire companies, with motor-car manufacturers as interested spectators. It "is an adaptation of the huge pneumatics which are used on airplanes," the writer explains as we read on:

Its possible use on motor-cars may grow out of the fact that motor-car springs, despite endless research, do not give the degree of comfort which many scientific minds think they should.

First interest in the new tire seems to center in just what effect it has upon the appearance of the car. Judging by the 9 x 13-inch "doughnuts" which are used on one popular machine, the nearest thing in appearance is a disk wheel. There is a bright-plated hub, thirteen inches in diameter. All the rest is tire.

The pressure varies from seven to ten pounds, which is astonishing even in comparison with the big balloon tires of about seven years ago, which had to be discarded in favor of tires of smaller section and carrying higher pressure, because of the instability they gave the cars of that period.

The safety of a tire of such dimensions and carrying such a small amount of air-pressure is a question which the motorist, naturally, is expected to ask. It occurred to those developing the tire among the very first of the logical considerations.

If a tire one-third the size, and carrying three times the pressure, causes a possible dangerous deflection of the car in event of a blowout, it would seem that this condition would be magnified by the "doughnut" tire. The answer to just what would happen has been determined in a most interesting way.

A GOOD many motorists, we dare say, would regard the method as too interesting. Here it is. Cars on which these big tires were fitted, Mr. Ullman relates, have been driven at speeds varying from forty-five to sixty miles an hour, "while expert marksmen shot holes through them, a novel but effective way of simulating the conditions of a blowout." As to what such heroic tests have taught their makers, the writer says:

These tests have shown that the deflection is no greater than with a tire of normal size. One advocate of the new type says that it is due to a combination of the low pressure, which prevents a rapid escape of the air in the tube, and the centrifugal action, which tends to make the tire stand up, due to the rapidity of the revolutions of the wheel at high speed.

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## The Rum-Runners' "Spring Convention"

HALIFAX rivals Geneva as the scene of another international conference.

Scenes reminiscent of the peace conference were enacted in the quiet old capital of Nova Scotia, notes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "as rum-runners and bootleggers assembled to discuss peace treaties, competitive prices, territorial rights, and other vital issues of the liquor trade."

The same paper declares that the important problems of elimination of waste, duplication of efforts, and graft were solemnly discust.

The very idea of the "North Atlantic Rum-Runners Association," gathering for its annual spring convention, captivates American editors with a flair for irony and sarcasm. They are not so much interested in the actual news from the conclave of "big shots," as its significance as one of the paradoxes of Prohibition.

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Editors make much of the fact that the "convention," is reported to have opened its deliberations on Washington's Birthday. The Chicago *Tribune* proffers, however, a bit of concrete information:

The rum ships are provisioned and repaired mostly at the smaller ports along the coast, such as Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lehave, Meteghan, and Yarmouth, where there is less fear of molestation, and come into Halifax only occasionally, or if seeking shelter from storm.

But local shipping agents have become rich guarding the interests of the smugglers. Some of the more prominent of the reputed smugglers who arrived over the week-end from New York, admitted that "business is good," and told reporters they are "just up here to see a few of the boys."

One of them who has made frequent trips to Halifax has said he is a Salvation Army representative. On this trip he changed his affiliation to the Red Cross. Many of the known rum-runners come to the same hotel on each visit, and register under a different name each time. Usually they register from small Nova Scotia ports, but on occasion use New York, Boston, or Montreal.

WHILE weighty deliberations were going on in a Halifax hotel, Rear-Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant of the Coast Guard, was testifying before the House Appropriations Committee in Washington, to the effect that large, highly organized international combines are operating some 176 liquor-smuggling vessels along the coasts of the United States.

These vessels, Admiral Billard testified, are landing as much alcoholic liquor as the estimated 163 rum-running vessels did last year. As quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Admiral Billard asserted:

It is perfectly apparent that if we had a sufficient number of Coast Guard craft to keep all the smuggling vessels under constant surveillance we would have the situation entirely controlled.

We really would have to have more than ship for ship, because we, of course, have to find the liquor vessels, and then keep the vessels under surveillance and our ships would have to be relieved.

While most of the editorial comment on the "North Atlantic Rum-Runners' Annual Convention" is in facetious and ironical vein, it is seen by many to be a startling index of the growth of an illicit traffic.

The St. Louis *Star* points out:

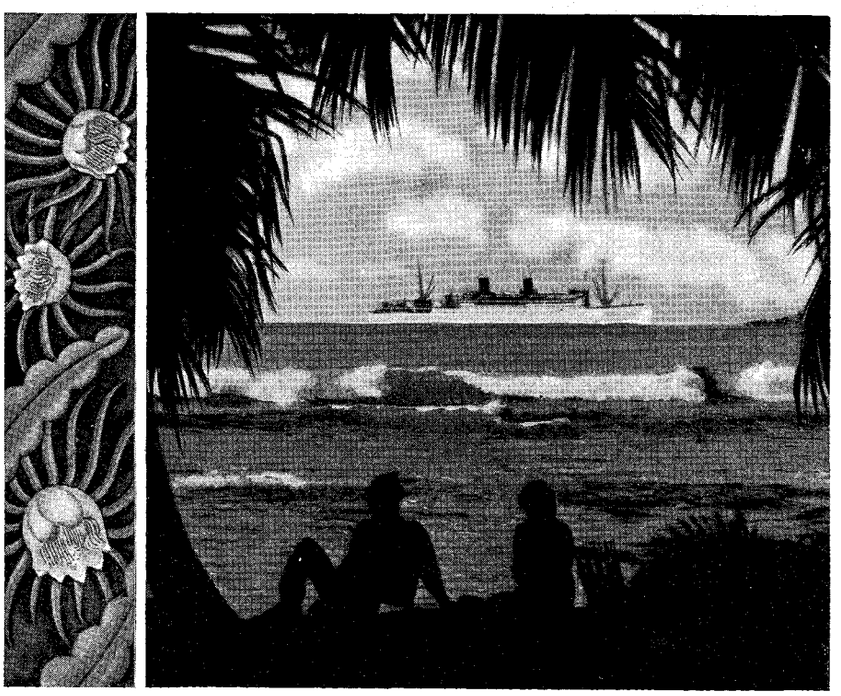
It is plain, from the increasing kicks of taxpayers, that operating costs of the enforcement bureau also are too high. The entire business, bootlegging and bootlegger catching, should be overhauled.

"There were no complaints of frozen assets," adds the Newark *Evening News*. "They are in a highly liquid state." And the Chicago *Tribune* admits grimly:

The trade directs a great movement of imports and of interstate commerce.

It represents one of the major accumulations of capital.

It has gained respectability from the respectability of its patrons.

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Balmy air, freighted with blossoms. Blue ocean, emerald bay, green hills back of Honolulu ... Behind you Diamond Head juts out to sea, shutting away the pressure of everyday realities. There's fabled Punchbowl hill, and high Tantalus mountain.... Hawaii, the breeze-cooled tropics—a cadence in your blood.

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## The Giannini Comeback

A SIX-MONTHS' battle for proxies. Then—a triumphant decisive victory for California.

But California is this time represented by Amadeo P. Giannini, the sixty-two-year-old banker, who comes back to wrest the control of the Transamerica Corporation he created from "Wall Street" and the "Eastern Capitalists."

California hails him as a conquering hero, we read in a Consolidated Press dispatch from San Francisco. For in California there is an intense personal loyalty to Giannini. Moreover, writes Ben G. Kline in this dispatch,

> The keen delight a majority of the 200,000 California stockholders took in walloping the "Eastern interests" can only be imagined when there is taken into consideration the terrific pounding many of these shareholders took as their stock dropt from three figures, with fine paper profits, to close to two dollars a share. Wall Street, typified by Walker and his associates, was identified as the villain in this picture by Californians, and was overwhelmed by proxies.
>
> Beneath this personal loyalty to Giannini and the desire to strike at something tangible that could be identified as an opponent, California stockholders were animated by concern over the future of the Bank of America of California. As the Bank of Italy, before its name was changed, it was their first love, and their loyalty to and belief in it has not wavered. With the change in management they exprest the belief that they had insured the bank's future.

This tribute we find in the New York *Times:*

> Altho Wall Street has failed to see eye-to-eye with Mr. Giannini in the past, and frequently has felt that the policies which he carried to such phenomenal success in California had not the same potency in the East, there was general admiration in the Street for the fashion in which, at the age of sixty-two, he had returned from retirement to wrest control of the huge holding corporation which he originally created from the men to whom he relinquished the management two years ago.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN stockholders and thousands of non-Italian Californians, according to *The American Banker* (New York), disliked the policy of the new controllers of Transamerica in selling out many of the properties of that holding company—"they could not see the value of the defeatist policy that was being advocated, even in times like these." And *The American Banker* proceeds to draw this moral:

> Bankers may do well to think over the remarkable effects that Giannini's victory is having in California, and take their courage in their hands to do the things that they know must and can be done, regardless of who may try to say them "Nay."

The history of the Giannini banking operations is told briefly in an Associated Press dispatch appearing in the New York *Times:*

> Twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Giannini, a retired commission merchant, founded a small bank in the Italian quarter of San Francisco. The Bank of Italy expanded sensationally and was built into the present Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, the largest single asset of Transamerica.
>
> The Transamerica Corporation was formed in 1928. The dominant purpose was to centralize control of the "big bank" and several others in which large interests were held, to offer the public an investment indirectly in these banks, and to remove the bank stocks from the stock market, where they were vulnerable to fluctuations.
>
> Mr. Giannini's plan was to continue the expansion of his "department store of finance," controlled by Transamerica, until it would perform all kinds of financial services virtually throughout the world. After setting up machinery designed to this end he retired from active management in 1930, after bringing Elisha Walker into the organization to succeed him.

International

"It Is the Greatest Triumph of My Career"

Said Amadeo P. Giannini after he had won back the control of the great banking corporation which he built up years ago.

IN Detroit, far enough removed from both Mr. Giannini's San Francisco and Mr. Walker's New York, *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* tells the story like this:

> Giannini was a clever man located in a fertile spot for developing his peculiar system of banking. He had his Bank of Italy in San Francisco, itself located in a State which was the first to permit branch banking within its limits. Extending his bank by branches in as many cities as possible, he had a great appeal to the Italian-Americans, who are so important a group in the fruit and grape-growing industry of that State, so that he developed both a national and a State bank under a hold-

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ing company organization in the original habitat of the Bank of Italy.

Alongside this institution was an investment company which was able to absorb and distribute large volumes of securities.

All of this appears to have been done very well.

Giannini was ambitious to extend his banking system throughout the country, and he jumped the continent and got control of a great institution in New York, after which he retired from active business, leaving direction to his associates.

This Giannini Bank of Italy and its developments were the pattern from which great bankholding companies have been developed in this country.

Indeed, one of the results of his pioneering is to be found in present proposed legislation permitting national banks to have State-wide branches in States which permit the same extension of business to banks organized under their own laws. A good deal of this imitation of Giannini's plan has been put into concrete form already by bank-stockholding companies, owning either the entire issue of the stocks of its banks or definite percentages thereof.

Giannini's successors were not so fortunate in extending his system. Perhaps they were not as smart.

Certainly they went against worse times. His organization came to be ruled by persons adverse to his theory. Under their control the Giannini plan began to be taken apart. The Bank of America of New York was sold out to National City. The investment department was disposed of to straight investment interests with no banking side to them. This shrunk the assets of the Giannini organization—as well as its liabilities, of course—but began to spoil the picture of a dominating financial institution, a prospect the continuance of which seems to have stirred the old lion out of his cave of retirement.

ONE important property disposed of was the Bank of America of New York, which was sold to the National City Bank. The Walker group were planning to sell the great Bank of America of California, the fifth largest bank in the country, with its 410 branches. The Giannini victory puts an end to this idea.

The fight for proxies, so the newspapers note, was the biggest campaign of its kind ever waged. The Giannini group spent $5,000 in postage alone, to get in touch with the 244,570 owners of Transamerica stock. Of these 195,000 are Californians. And they contributed the bulk of the nearly 200,000 proxies Mr. Giannini produced at the Wilmington stockholders meeting. They represented 63 per cent. of the common stock. Mr. Giannini succeeds Mr. Walker as Chairman of the Board, and his supporter, John M. Grant, becomes president. And so the picturesque son of an Italian emigrant returns to the control of the organization he founded. Mr. Walker, "as Transamerica's largest stockholder," wishes him "every possible success," and Mr. Giannini declares—

This decisive battle which has been fought and won by the Transamerica stockholders against the most formidable financial forces which Wall Street could assemble is inspiring and instructive.

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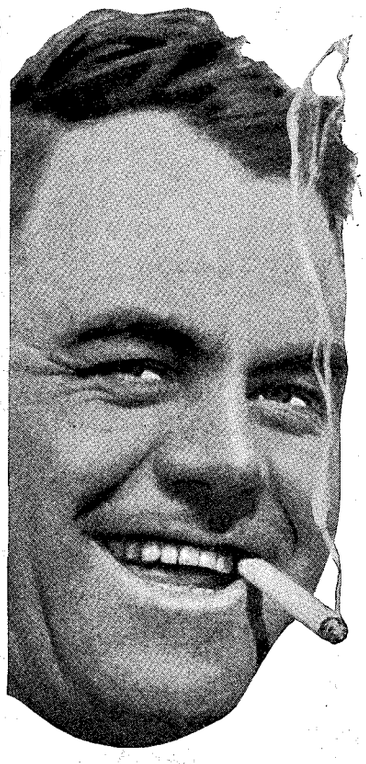

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## Easier Money to Help Halt Deflation

IT'S not much of a jump.

Down drops the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate by a mere one-half of 1 per cent., that is, from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. But this little drop means a good deal, as the financial editors interpret it.

The move, we are told, awaited favorable action by Congress on the Glass-Steagall bill, increasing the availability of the Federal Reserve's gold supply.

It is one of the key moves in the campaign against deflation, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, as it demonstrates the Federal Reserve's confidence in its own position and offers an inducement to member banks to borrow in order that their own credit may be expanded. The correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* hears that we are likely to have a decrease in the other Federal Reserve bank rates, all of which were on a 3½ per cent. level when the New York change was announced on February 25. The following interpretation is offered by the National City Bank of New York in its March bulletin:

The action on the part of the Reserve Bank may be interpreted as in line with the general program of dealing with the credit situation in a way to eliminate fear, which includes broadening the facilities of the Federal Reserve System, lending through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and similar measures designed to check bank failures, diminish hoarding of currency, and prevent excessive contraction of credit. The reduction in rate is undoubtedly designed to, and will, facilitate the distribution of forthcoming government security issues by giving the banks a spread between the rates on such securities and the rediscount rate, so that banks which have purchased governments will be more inclined to carry them and not force them upon the market, thereby bringing about a shrinkage in bank deposits and further deflation. The sale of government securities at this time may be taken not simply as an ordinary fiscal operation of the Government, but as part of a broader program of raising funds in the principal money centers, which would then be distributed throughout the country where needed through the medium of the government credit relief agencies.

GRANTING the help in government financing, the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* does not see how such a small reduction can really do much to encourage lending except psychologically.

But its big significance, as seen by a number of writers, is in the expression of confidence on the part of our Reserve authorities. They explain that, ordinarily, a central bank puts up the discount rate when it feels the necessity of checking such an outflow of gold as this country has been experiencing of late. The reduction of the rate is interpreted by *The Wall Street Journal* as "an assurance that there is no need of stopping the stream."

The explanation comes from Edward H. Collins, financial editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, that now it doesn't matter how rapidly France pulls out her gold, for with the Glass-Steagall bill in effect, "foreign withdrawals of gold may be regarded as chiefly psychological in importance":

The immediate effect of that measure is to increase the visible supply of "free gold" in the system by the amount of government securities held, which happens at the moment to be upward of $740,000,000, raising the total figure to nearly $1,150,000,000. This should set at rest any fears, either at home or abroad, as to the ability of the country to meet any and all demands made against it for gold. All of the short-term balances held here, according to the best estimates available, do not come to within a quarter of a billion dollars of that figure.

THE actual effect of the change in the New York rate interests the New York *Times*. Normally, it points out, a bank-rate reduction, indicating a lowering of the earning power of money in the market involved, "calls for a strengthening of foreign exchanges as short-term foreign balances seek employment in more lucrative centers." But following the Reserve Board's action, foreign exchanges weakened. Bankers understand that this means that, in the first place, balances here have already been very much reduced, "second, that Europe, having so frequently taken alarm at developments in this country, only to find its fear unwarranted, has begun to recover from its nervousness over the dollar." And while gold withdrawals will doubtless continue, especially on the part of France, bankers feel "that the most acute phase of Europe's alarm over the soundness of the dollar is over."

## Little Speculators Again Looking for Excitement

A WAITRESS, a clerk, a dentist, a nurse, several workmen, a doctor, a waiter, an editor are among the people who have been asking Mr. B. C. Forbes what stocks they should buy.

Six months ago, says this writer in the editorial columns of *Forbes Magazine*, he was not being bothered with such inquiries. So he has come to the belief that "far more individuals than generally supposed have been saving money with the intention of investing—or speculating in stocks once they feel sure that better times have set in." As Mr. Forbes reflects:

Americans are a daring race.

The humdrum does not appeal to them. The majority of them like "to take a chance."

To imagine that the losses sustained by many who dabbled in the last stock-market boom have changed the nature or the inclinations of millions is foolish. The signs are that once recovery in the bond and stock market gets well under way there may be witnessed a recrudescence of stock speculation on a scale not at this moment considered within the range of possibility.

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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

**Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.**

**a standard English word.**—"D. P. P.," Francesville, Ind.—A standard English word is one that has been used by a master of classic English—one of the great authors of the day or of days gone by—that is accepted as good English by educated writers and speakers of our time. Foreign terms that are *not* naturalized, such as words derived from the French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Russian, etc., and printed in dictionaries preceded by [Fr.], [Ger.], [D.], [Sp.], [Pg.], etc., *are not* standard English words; nor are dialect, provincial, Scottish, colloquial, slang, or vulgar words considered standard English words.

The standard English of to-day is English used by present-day writers and speakers who are competent to set the standard. It is, necessarily, English acceptable in polite society.

**appreciate.**—"L. G. P.," Chicago, Ill.—Among the primary meanings of this word is that of "to esteem adequately or highly." Investigation shows that in this sense, the word *appreciate* has been in use since 1655. It is recorded in Bailey's Dictionary dated 1742. A meaning that has been in vogue so long may be regarded as sanctioned by usage.

**approximate.**—"E. S.," New York City.—The word *approximate* means "to cause to approach or come near," or "to come near in value, space, degree, or resemblance without actual coincidence." Time can not well be said to *approximate* to an hour: it would be better to say, "It is *nearly* three o'clock."

**auntly.**—"H. R.," El Paso, Tex.—This is the word to which you refer, which means "having or showing qualities of an aunt," and is used rarely now. There is no other feminine correlative of *avuncular*.

**boughten.**—"C. W. O.," N. Hollywood, Calif.—This term is a provincialism in wide use in Great Britain, and a localism in some of our States. In Great Britain it is current in the speech of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The word is used with the sense of "bought at a store or shop: opposed to *home-made*." In poetry, it is used in the sense of "bought" for the sake of meter. *The Sun* of New York City recently put its stamp of editorial approval upon it.

**brunette.**—"M. M.," Leland, Miss.—This word, used as an adjective, means "dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes"; used as a noun, the meaning is "a woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair." The term has been used in describing both sexes of a race of people; as, "The nation that resulted was sometimes blonde, sometimes *brunette*."

**going west.**—"W. F. D.," Excelsior, Minn.—In pioneer days before the railroads, and when the railroads were in their infancy, the idea of "going west" embodied all that is implied in the words *unknown, opportunity, adventure*. The phrase "Go West, young man! Go West," was original with John L. B. Soule in "The Terre Haute Express" (1851). Many romantic stories were woven around Horace Greeley's precept, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," and the saying survived in its original application until comparatively recent years. In the World War, the idea of "going west" was revived, finding popular appeal in its poetic suggestion of the most romantic adventure of all—Death. By virtue of custom or force of circumstance, many American and British soldiers were buried after sundown, which intensified the idea of "going west," with the sun.

**graf.**—"H. H.," Lisle, Ill.—*Graf* (feminine *grafin*) is a hereditary German noble corresponding to an English earl or a French *comte*. The title becomes obsolete upon loss of German citizenship.

**present, represent.**—"E. S.," Berlin, Germany.—The words *present* and *represent* have distinct meanings peculiar to each. Correct usage is a matter of study and observation. A spectacle *presents* itself; a historical event is *represented*. Therefore, "Our garden *presents* a sad sight due to the recent storm," is correct.

**psychiatric.**—"I. F. T. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation is *sai''ki-at'rik*—*ai* as in *aisle*, first *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *fat*, second *i* as in *habit*.

**tuna.**—"C. W. F.," Muskegon Heights, Mich.—The correct pronunciation of this word, when applied to the edible fish, is *tu'na*—*u* as in *rule*, *a* as in *final*.

**undisposed.**—"J. H. G.," New York City.—The word *undisposed* is defined as: "1. Not sold, settled, placed, or otherwise decided: frequently with *of*. 2. (Rare.) Out of health; indisposed."


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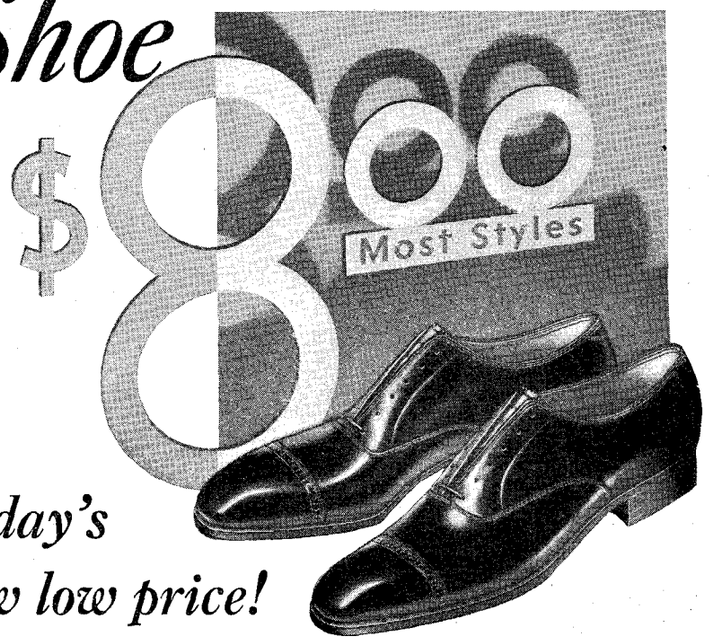


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# THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**Call the Town Crier.**—"Their engagement is still a secret."

"So everybody is saying."—*Ghendai Mangwa (Tokyo).*

**Thalia's New Daughter.**—We are among those who have never despaired of the future of the stage, and now our faith is to be rewarded. Mrs. Legs Diamond is going to elevate it.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

**If Taken in Time.**—A clergyman recently stated that marriage is a preventive of suicide. We don't know about that, but we can state positively that the second is a preventive of the first.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Adam's Curse.**—"I suppose you play golf?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I can't say that I play it. But I am still working at it."—*Washington Evening Star.*

**It Works!**—"Did you set a steel trap on your front porch?"

"Yeh, the wolf had better not come to my door."

"Well, you've caught a bill collector."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**Autograph Collector.**—CINEMA STAR (introducing latest husband to her little girl)—"Now, darling, this is your new daddy."

DARLING—"Oh, will you put something in my visitors' book, please?"—*Passing Show.*

**Sweat of His Brow.**—"Have you ever done a lick of work?" demanded the angry housewife of the tramp.

"Lady," he retorted, "if you think asking dames like you for a bite to eat ain't work you's don't know what work is."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Grading Pop.**—"Is your boy Josh ambitious?"

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's plannin' to be so rich an' successful that already he's beginnin' to look on me as a sort o' poor relation."—*Washington Evening Star.*

**When Life Is One Long Loaf.**—FIRST TRAMP—"Y'know, Hennery, Spike Mullins is de luckiest guy on dis road."

SECOND COLLEGE BOY—"How's dat, Jawn?"

FIRST TRAMP—"He's a somnambulist and walks in his sleep. Dat leaves him all day ter rest in."—*Longhorn.*

**Bedarned If We Beknow.**—

If Bess bedecks herself with gems, bestirs herself when bid,
And feels benumbed when very cold, bewails her lot when chid,
Why shouldn't she bedress herself with garments and befeed
Herself with food and feel beglad a nice book to beread?

—*Boston Transcript.*

**Doleful Case for the Dole.**—UNDERTAKER—"Depression? I'll say so! Why, I haven't buried a living soul for a month!"—*The Christian Register.*

**We've Got Our Aimée.**—Queen Marie of Roumania is said to be planning another visit to America.

Don't do that! We'll make the loan!—*Life.*

**In the Sticks Behind the Sticks.**—"I suppose that your home town is one of those where every one goes down to meet the train."

"What train?"—*Juggler.*

"Please, sir, you're wanted on the 'phone."
"Well, just slip back and ask who it is."
—"The Passing Show" (London).

**Ask the Instalment Man.**—HOBBS—"Do you live within your income?"

DOBBS—"Good heavens, no! It's all I can do to live within my credit."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Winning the Pee-pul's Mighty Heart.**—"Are you what is called a logical candidate?"

"I try not to be," declared Senator Sorghum. "Out where I come from logic isn't nearly as influential as free lunch and a brass band."—*Washington Evening Star.*

**Bright Idea.**—A blackmailer wrote a threatening letter to a motion-snicker star, stating that his recently wedded wife would be kidnaped unless a substantial sum was forthcoming. By error the letter was delivered at the house of a workingman of the same name.

He promptly replied, "Sir, I haven't got no money, but I'm sure interested in your proposition."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Bossy in Reverse.**—Bargain. Fine Jersey Cow, very gentle. Will give enough hay to last all winter.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) paper.*

**One Grand Sweet Song.**—
CLERK OF MARLBORO
FULL HALF CENTURY
—*Boston Sunday Post.*

**You Don't Say!**—Mrs. Simpson, whose husband is a railroad conductor, has two other children. Leroy, 3½, and Dorothy, 12, but they are not twins.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

**The Danger Line.**—The Asiatic fleet which has been ordered to stand by, ready to evacuate or protect Americans in Chicago.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.*

**Acrobatic Therapeutics.**—"To cure your cold, put a little menthol in your nose and then rub it over your chest."—*Heard on the air by a Spice of Life fan in Chicago.*

**Souvenir Hunters.**—
SAW HURLS BLOCK AT MAN
Knocks Out Four Teeth—Two Taken by Federal Agents
—*Spokane Spokesman Review.*

**Booming Industry.**—
BULLET-HOLES REWOVEN PERFECTLY IN DAMAGED CLOTHES
—*Ad in the Chicago Daily Tribune.*

**Beating Her to It.**—
SON BORN TO DR. STURGIS
Baby Arrives While Wife Is on Way From South
—*Boston Post.*

**O.K. If He's a He.**—The pedestrian has farther to go and about the same time to do it in. If he be of ordinary physical capacity, he can just about make it, if he starts the minute the lights turn. But if he be an old lady or a baby-carriage, he is absolutely lost.—*New York Evening Post.*

**Lefty Grove Might Try This.**—Select an open field for your first trials. Grasp it firmly at one end, either will do; flat side down, and throw or scale it along the ground. As it leaves the hand, give it a rapidly spinning motion, so that it whirls like a propeller.—*Instructions attached to a boomerang.*

**Capitol Tongues Still Out.**—Efforts to persuade the President to stand for some modification of Prohibition, such as one, for instance, which would legalize beer in the present session of Congress and, thereby, help consume some of the vast surplus of grain, have made no headway.—*New York Herald Tribune.*



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